New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1227. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Hard-Shell Convention at Syracuse.

HARMONIOUS ORGANIZATION.

Resolutions and Address to the People

NO COALITION FOR PUBLIC PLUNDER.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 23—11 A. M.

A[illegible] meeting took place at [illegible] o'clock this morning, Mr. BRONSON, of Kings County, Chairman, and Messrs. LYON, of Oneida, and COOK, of Washington, Secretaries. The following officers were agreed upon to be presented to the Convention: AUGUSTUS SCHELL, for temporary Chairman; JOHN S. V. MAYBW, of Albany, and Dr. WARNER, of Chautauque, for temporary Secretaries.

SYRACUSE—12½ P. M.

J. M. LYON called the Convention to order, and [illegible] that AUGUSTUS SCHELL be temporary Chairman. Carried.

[illegible] then moved that Messrs. HASKINS and [illegible] be appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. [illegible], and inform him of his election.

[illegible] MAYBW proposed an amendment, that the [illegible] report on the Fourth of July next. [illegible] amendment was not acted upon.

[illegible] motion was carried, and Mr. SCHELL took the Chair.

[illegible] MAYBW and WARNER were appointed [illegible] Secretaries.

[illegible], on taking the Chair, congratulated the Convention upon their patriotism, and said [illegible] principles were those upon which the [illegible] is based and by which the Union is preserved. He declared that the Democratic party were now and ever had been against sumptuary laws, and against distinction on account of birthplace. [Applause.]

It was then moved that a Committee of eight be appointed by the Chair to select permanent officers for the Convention. Carried.

The following Committee was appointed:

Bowne, of Otsego,	Loeser, of Saratoga,
Stokes, of New-York,	Earle, of Herkimer,
Hooper, of Kings,	Seymour, of Livingston, and
Putnam, of Rensselaer,	Osborn, of Chautauque.

Messrs. YOE, and BIRDSALL, of Westchester, both claiming seats, Messrs. Spencer, Nafew, Tappan, Fowler and Ross, were appointed a Committee to decide between them.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Out of 120 members, about 110 were in attendance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER, of the Committee on Contested Elections, reported in favor of receiving both YOE and BIRDSALL as members of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. BOWNE, of Otsego, reported the following list of permanent officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT, HENRY W. ROGERS, of Erie.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[illegible], New-York,	William Lewis, Oswego,
[illegible] Aiken, Kings,	Lyman Scovill, Chemung,
[illegible], Rensselaer,	S. B. Parker, Ontario,
[illegible] Hand, Saratoga,	A. S. Stevens, Wyoming.

SECRETARIES.

John S. Mabew, Albany,	G. F. Alden, New-York,
J. C. Spencer, St. Lawrence,	S. B. Champion, Delaware.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

James Nesbitt.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ROGERS on taking the Chair apologized for his lack of parliamentary knowledge, and said—"It will be our duty to revise and perhaps reconstruct our platform, and show that we are a living, moving, national Democratic party, based on the [illegible]. Let us by our [illegible] we invite those who agree with us to cooperate with us—let us reject with scorn every proposition to coalesce with any faction for public plunder. Let our motto be, 'Union for principles—no coalition for spoils.' If difference of opinion or clashing of views arise, let there be moderation, conciliation, and forbearance—let the Convention stand by its principles, and so act as to show that the National Democratic party still lives, and that its Council fires still burn. Let us so adhere to our principles as to insure, or at least deserve, success."

Mr. WARD, of New-York, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial District, to report resolutions.

Mr. D. E. SICKLES moved to amend by inserting "two" instead of "one."

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. WARD, CUTTING, SICKLES and CLARK, and was lost by 37 to 53.

Mr. WARD'S motion was then passed, and the following members were appointed on said committee: First District, General Ward; Second District, C. F. Belknap; Third District, S. J. Courtney; Fourth District, J. C. Spencer; Fifth District, J. A. Greene; Sixth District, Geo. Bartlett; Seventh District, S. H. Parker; Eighth District, R. H. Batten.

Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, moved the appointment of a Committee of eight to prepare and report an address. Carried.

The following Committee was then appointed: First District, W. A. Tomate; Second, S. Fowler; Third, [illegible] Henry; Fourth, Orville Clark; Fifth, [illegible]; Sixth, F. M. Whitman; Seventh, H. [illegible]; Eighth, H. N. Hughes.

Gen. CLARK declined serving on the Committee, and was excused, and J. BLOOD was appointed in his place.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

General WARD, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party of New-York hereby reassert their adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democracy and of the Constitution, and they adhere to, and sustain in theory and practice, the resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, as containing the cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the Union. They [illegible] them with hearty goodwill, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness, and the necessity for a strict adherence thereto.

Resolved, That the lessons of the fathers of Democracy teach frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs, and that we adhere to them as enduring articles of Democratic faith.

Resolved, That we [illegible] as an article of our creed, [illegible] the well-established Democratic doctrine of State Rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions; and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories, as in [illegible] to the people of the State, to determine all local questions, including the subject of Slavery, to the end, that a subject so disturbing in its nature and tendencies, may be wholly excluded from the action of the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principle of a Free Government demands open and unrestricted discussion in all matters of public concern; that the guarantees of freedom, of religious faith and worship, contained in our State and Federal Constitutions lie at the foundation of our National liberties and prosperity—that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens, and owners of the soil among us, or to affect their rights to a full and equal participation in Governmental affairs as defined by the Constitution, and ought to be resisted as antagonistical to the genius of republican institutions,—and that we, as Democrats, recognize as evidence of fidelity or merit, no distinction of birth or religious creed, believing it to the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor Act passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also an infringement of personal liberty and the rights of private property, and that its repeal is, in our opinion, imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That all who agree in principle upon the leading questions of the day should act together regardless of minor considerations. That we cordially invite all who agree with us in the doctrines here enunciated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in expounding [illegible] upon the policy of the country, that it is upon principle alone that we invite a [illegible]. We denounce all coalitions of those holding [illegible] sentiments as unprincipled and demoralizing.

Mr. SPENCER, of New-York, offered a resolution in favor of inviting the Convention of the 29th (the Soft Shells) to unite in the affirmation of this platform and take half the State Officers. The mover advocated this policy in a lengthy and brilliant speech, and was followed in opposition by Messrs. HYDE, of Steuben; BRENE, of Orange, and BOWNE, of Otsego.

Mr. HASKINS, of New-York, moved a resolution highly denunciatory of the present National Administration, and advocated its reference to the Committee on resolutions.

He was followed by Mr. GARDNER, of Onondaga, sustaining his resolution and in advocation of moderation.

Mr. FOWLER, from the Committee on the Address, proposed that action on the resolutions of Messrs. SICKLES and HASKINS be delayed until after the reading of the Address, which he thought would remove the difficulties under which the Convention labored.

Mr. BRENE, of Orange, offered a resolution denunciatory of Know-Nothingism.

The Address was then read.

The Address was similar in tone to the resolutions.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions, as originally reported by the Committee.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, took the floor in opposition, and moved to recommit the resolutions and his resolution to the Committee with instructions to report the whole. Lost—Nays, 91; Yeas, 19.

Mr. HASKINS moved as an amendment to the third resolution—"That the Kansas-Nebraska bill be approved, and all efforts to restore the Missouri Compromise be discountenanced."

Considerable excitement now ensued, with cries of "Adjourn," "Adjourn," "Previous Question," &c.

The previous question was called and the amendment was passed.

The six resolutions from the Committee were then passed, and the address was adopted.

It was now midnight, and the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Important from Kansas—Free-Soil Convention for Framing a State Constitution, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

A mass meeting of Free-Soilers was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 14th inst., at which over 900 persons were present. General SCHUYLER presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and other officers.

Strong resolutions were passed, denouncing the election of the 13th of March as a great outrage; denying the legality of the Legislature now sitting, and its pretensions to enact laws, and pledging themselves to resist its authority; recommending the election of Delegates to a Convention for framing a State Constitution, with a view to an immediate State organization, and application to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State. Resolutions were also passed, thanking Governor REEDER for his administration of the Gubernatorial duties.

It was subsequently unanimously resolved that agreeably to the above recommendations, the Territorial Free State Executive Committee call a Convention of five delegates to each representative, to be appointed in the several districts on the 25th of August, to meet in Convention at Big Springs on the 5th of September, for the purpose recommended, and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary.

The Excursionists to Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Our line to Sydney, Cape Breton, is in good order, but as yet we have no tidings of the *James Adger* party of Telegraphic Excursionists. Our latest dates from Cape North, (the point where the Telegraphic Cable is to be brought ashore on this side of the Gulf,) are to Tuesday last, at which time no information had been received of the *Adger*.

The regular steam packet between this city and Newfoundland left St. John's, probably, this morning, and will touch at Sydney on her way up, to-morrow, when we may have tidings of the Excursionists.

Civic Courtesies.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The City Councils unanimously passed a resolution to-day extending the courtesies of the city to the Mayor and Common Council of Rochester, who intend visiting Philadelphia on Monday next, coming *via* Williamsport.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 23.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon today there were fifteen deaths from yellow fever throughout this city, and two in the Julappi Hospital, and three in the Naval Hospital.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

During the above period the number of deaths from the fever was twenty, among them Captain GEORGE CHAMBERS.

Commander BARRON and Dr. SCHOOLFIELD and PARKER are now out of danger.

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The yellow fever in this city rages with as much *severity as during last week, and the general impression is that but little abatement can be looked for much before the end of September.*

Senator Seward and the Next Pilgrim Celebration at Plymouth.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, of New-York, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at Plymouth, on the next anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The weather to-day is oppressively close and sultry, with occasional rain.

Illness of President Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

President PIERCE, who is at present in Virginia, has had an attack of chills and fever, similar to that from which he suffered last year.

Norfolk Contributions.

We have to report the following donations, collected by the Committee appointed at the Insurance Building meeting:

Amount reported yesterday	$1,2[illegible]	Gould & Co	$25
W. B. Astor	100	Edw. Whitehouse	25
Olyphant's Sons	100	Briggs, Westcot & Starkweather	15
E. L. Lord	50	Orr & Wright	15
R. C. & A. Ward	50	Naylor & Co	15
John J. Ward	50	R. M. Masterton & Co.	10
John C. Green	50	J. M. Mackay	10
Beebe & Brothers	50	E. P. H. & Co.	10
Alsop & Chauncey	50	Thos. Douglass	10
Swift, Hurlbut & Co.	50	Sliven & Mead	10
W. B. C.	50	Clark, Wilson & Co.	10
Mary Baldwin and Mans	[illegible]	H. Bokee & Co.	10
John Haggerty	25	Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	10
Haggerty, Jones & Co.	25	Harmer, Hays & Co.	10
S. D. Herring & Co.	25	P. & J. Hayden	10
Wm. H. Cary & Co.	25	Walsh & Coulter	10
Swift & Seaman	25	Starr, Fellows & Co.	10
W. C. & B.	25	Cash	10
W. F. & Co.	25	P. P. Furnald	[illegible]
Directors Brd'y Fire Ins. Co., individually	45	Jos. H. Adams	[illegible]
H. J. Morgan & Co.	25	Isaac L. Hunt	[illegible]
Tucker, Cooper & Co.	25	Cash	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]	J. B. Hillman	[illegible]
O. Lovett	[illegible]	S. H. Mattison	[illegible]
[illegible] Cady	[illegible]	E. Robbins	[illegible]
Robert Hedley	[illegible]	Wm. Boyd	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]	J. Russell & Co.	[illegible]
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	100	Pine-street	[illegible]
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	[illegible]	J. & H. Auchincloss	25
Geo. S. Robbins & Son	[illegible]	Castle & Zimmerman	25
W. W. DeForest & Co.	[illegible]	Corning & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Douglass & Co.	[illegible]	Lawrence Clapp & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Henry Beidleman	[illegible]
[illegible] & Holden	[illegible]	Ac. Hennings & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] DeForest & Co.	[illegible]	Samuel Millbank	[illegible]
[illegible] Tucker	[illegible]	W. A. Freeborn	[illegible]
[illegible] Reeve & Co.	[illegible]	Jones Smith & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible], Gordon & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & C.	[illegible]	W. N. Seymour	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]	Lyle Smith	[illegible]
C. Fox & Co.	[illegible]	Richard Berry	[illegible]
D. Brooklyn, to H. M.	[illegible]	W. H. Fells	[illegible]
Davis & Holden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cash	[illegible]
[illegible] D.	[illegible]	For Norfolk, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible] Van Sant	[illegible]	Cooper & Fellows	[illegible]
[illegible] Carrie & Son	[illegible]	[illegible] Carter	[illegible]
Total			$3,1[illegible]

W. H. MACY, Treasurer, No. 41 William-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant General Scott's Case—Effects of the Fever in the Navy-Yards.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

But little progress has been made in the case of Gen. SCOTT. Gen. SCOTT does not seem to have got through with his own advocacy of it. It is doubtful when it will leave the Attorney General's Office. The accumulation of papers in the case is very great; the number and weight of legal opinions cited are also great. To me it appears tolerably clear that a close technical construction of law would give Gen. SCOTT full pay as Lieutenant General from September, 1846, to the date of the commission conferred under the act, amounting, *I think, to nearly $50,000—but the majority who* passed the bill did not suppose it conferred additional pay. If the officers of this Democratic Administration refuse to pay the hero of the Mexican war what is justly due him, it will become the duty of the Opposition to vote him a donation, in so many words, of $100,000 in recompense for his services. That act will be laid hold of by the Democracy, and the responsibility for it will cost the party or parties performing it more votes than dollars included in the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has ordered that no workman who applies at the Washington Navy-Yard for work after leaving that at Gosport, shall receive employment. One effect of the pestilence at Portsmouth will be to delay the launching and completion of the frigate building, and various other public works in progress there. The number of men now on the lists at that station is said to have been reduced from 1,800 to 600 since the sickness began. Of those who remain, many are said to give less of their time to the Government than to their own afflicted families or those of their neighbors. There are now occupied at the Washington Navy-Yard no less than thirteen hundred workmen, who support, probably, six or seven hundred families. The Faux-bourg of the capital which has grown up around the Yard is a large village, with many of the characteristics of an English or European naval town.

It would be hazardous to predict when we shall hear the last of Democratic majorities at the South. The worst of this sort of news is, that as it begins to come late, so it stays with us longer than the more agreeable variety which that pleasant engine of deception, the telegraph, brings us. WESTON of Alabama, has already reached twelve thousand majority over SHORTRIDGE, and is still going up. Even JERRY CLEMENS, the popular ex-Senator and a hero of the late war, is beaten out of sight, for the one-horse honor of Representative in the State Legislature, and his competitor for Senatorial honors, Mr. FITZPATRICK, rides on the topmost wave of triumph. In Texas, where SAM HOUSTON exhorted to willing audiences on the eve of the election, the Democracy have annihilated opposition, and will be compelled to fall by the ears by way of vindicating the combative propensities of the race. In Kentucky, too, it appears peculiarly fortunate that the first returns placed the Whigs and their temporary allies out of danger, because each new return reduces Mr. MOREHEAD'S majority nearer the cipher point.

The President's progress in Virginia excites the same languid curiosity which drew attention to his probable motives for the excursion. He is making complimentary speeches—an accomplishment in which his moderate capacity appears to some advantage. Nobody objects to affability on the part of the Executive, but there is no good reason why the President should play Count Smorltork on every occasion when favored with a miscellaneous audience. The small flattery with which his speech at the Springs about Virginia was garnished, will give the speaker a little passing popularity there, where the *amor loci* is a passion, and in Washington, to which the love of place, in another sense, has attracted so large a part of the Virginia population, but elsewhere will fall but coldly on the public ear. To talk about the nationality of Virginia politics at a time when their intensely sectional, bigoted and selfish principles and practices have made Virginia politicians objects of reproach throughout the Union, must have been a pill requiring a great deal of practice in private to enable the President to swallow in public without grimace.

The President will, perhaps, remain absent until about the first of the month. Among his first acts after his return will be the appointment of a Minister to England, in place of Mr. BUCHANAN. It seems probable that the rumor assigning Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, of Louisville, to the post, is well founded.

AQUIDAY.

Russians in New-York.

From the Correspondence of the State of Maine.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

There are several officers in the Russian service of high rank now in this City, and of them *so many curious reports have been spread that I* think it well to give the correct news, as from a personal acquaintance with them I am enabled to make positive statements.

When our distinguished citizen, W. H. WEBB, Esq., returned from Russia—where he had a personal interview with the present Emperor, then Grand Duke ALEXANDER, he had effected an arrangement for building, equipping and delivering to the Russian government, a hundred gun screw man-of-war—a commission of officers of high ability and rank was appointed to visit this country to superintend this work, that the government might be assured of the fidelity with which it was effected. The chief of this commission has some time since returned to St. Petersburg.

There are now here Gen. ALEXIS EUSTAPHIEVE the Consul-General, with no especial interest in this operation. Captain J. R. COSSAKAVITCH is the highest in rank of the trio remaining. He is a Cossack by birth and education, and an especial friend of the Emperor, who puts great confidence in him. He is a heavy-framed, broad-shouldered, rather clumsy man, of an apparently lethargic temperament, but whose peculiarly shaped black slumbering eye evinces that when roused he has fire, energy, and is capable of a most dogged resistance, however forlorn the hope. His antecedents well justify this appearance. He has straight, black hair, a smoothly-shaved, broad, dark-skinned face, characterized by high cheek bones and the Asiatic cast of countenance. He is said to be a man of excellent education, but as he speaks but little English and less French, his education is of little avail to me, who, alas! have only this double-forked tongue.

Captain ALEXANDER SOKOLOFF is a genuine Russian, differing altogether in appearance from his assistant. His type is more of the Swedish cast. Taller than the former, he is also more slightly built. His hair is a sandy color and his complexion correspondingly light. In manner, too, he is vivacious, speaking English, French, and some other tongues with ease and considerable freedom of expression. Captain SOKOLOFF is an engineer in the Imperial Navy—the Navy having the charge of the shore defences—and he has distinguished himself by building one of the principal fortresses of the Cronstadt fortifications.

When this work was finished it was bombarded as a means of trying its efficiency by the Government vessels of war. This trial cost $100,000, and were it necessary would of itself entirely discredit the detracting fabrications respecting the Russian defences circulated so assiduously by the English prior to the siege of Sebastopol.

Capt. SOKOLOFF came to this country before the war commenced, having previously resided for a considerable period in England. Capt. COSSAKAVITCH has been here four months only, having been appointed by the present Emperor to this post. He came through Hamburg to England, remaining one day at a hotel, where he passed for a Spanish gentleman, and then by a Cunard steamer to this country.

Both gentlemen anticipate returning in the Fall, and either joining in the active defence of their country, or passing to their home in Siberia, which they represent as a delightful country, and one to which they evidently would be very glad to return.

Capt. TERNENTEN, and one other of less rank, recently arrived from San Francisco, compose the remainder of this corps.

AMONG THE MILITARY.

A DAY ON THE TENTED FIELD.

VISIT TO CAMP WARD.

Great things had been told us of the novelty and romantic appearance of the tented field at Rondout, where three Brigades of the Second Division of the New-York State Militia are now encamped. The preliminary notices said that so many soldiers together had not been seen encamped before on any field in the State since the "Late War" with Great Britain. We couldn't afford to miss such a sight certainly, nor would our readers pardon us if we omitted to look in upon it and truthfully sketch it for their edification. So we fell out with our brief little sleep at a fabulously early hour on Wednesday morning, and at 6 o'clock stepped on board the Hudson River Railroad cars. When this Company starts a train and dubs it with the dignity of an Express Train, no mortal can complain that he does not travel with most commendable speed. In three hours the distance between New-York and Rhinebeck had been compassed. It seemed as if the train emptied itself here, so many left; and the few politicians who did remain must have had doleful times as they rattled on solitary and alone toward Albany. There was a good deal of fear that the little steamer which crosses the ferry to Rondout would not accommodate all. *Accommodate* it did not, but hold them it did; and then the next trouble was how to get out to the encampment, which lay some three miles to the northwest on the road that leads from Kingston to Saugerties. And this was no idle source of worriment. We tried the prettiest that we could with dignity, and it was an hour before we could get permission to occupy a seat in one of the hundred vehicles clearing for the camp ground. Once we essayed to walk the distance; but at that everybody whom we spoke lifted up hands of amazement. Said one, "The miles are only three in number, but they are six at least for their infamous quality." Said another, "The sand is elbow deep, and the dust ten fathoms high. You can't see the carriage when it is abreast you, nor tell whether a team is one of horses or mules." Said another, "They who ride perish by the way, but the walkers are turned into pillars of dust, and are standing all along the route—sad monuments of warning."

So we waited. The enterprising chartered two-horse schooners, buggies, carts, to get out there. They didn't ask for tops to the carriages, nor backs to the seats nor cushions, but if a board were vouchsafed for a seat—that was enough; and ladies, colonels, staff officers, and all shared such conveniences. We got good seats at last, and after an hour and a half of hard riding over the most tedious of sandy roads were charged fifty cents each, (the [illegible] was,) and set down at "Camp Ward."

We were prepared to have the tented field burst on our delighted vision at this point, but it didn't do any such thing. Through the veil of dust nothing could burst. Whatever color a man was of when he left Rondout he reached the camp just the color of all his neighbors. Eyes, nose, the folds in one's clothes, the wrinkles in one's face were full of the stuff. It being calm, whenever a dust rose it stayed up, and there was no team on the road that could outside it. And when, as the day passed on, the wind sprung up, it was still more intrusive and omnipresent.

But you think, reader, that the *Camp* furnished a relief; that there were purling streams close at hand for the cavalry, and springs abundant, and umbrageous trees for the troops to cool under, and all that. Never was there a greater mistake. The field was a large, broad, and entirely level one. Within the pickets there was not a tree nor a leaf of a tree. On the west it sunk precipitately into a wooded ravine, where was a spring or two. The horses taking possession of this wood, visitors were left without a pretence of shade to shield them from the broiling sun. Moreover, the field was an exceedingly sandy one, and the stubble of last year's grain crop was still upon it. As for grass there was none, and the sand was so fine, that it was only another name for dust at rest. So clouds of dust rested on every part of the field where there was any stir or action. If a horseman rode along *the extreme edge of it, he went surrounded by a* halo of dust. If a company were exercising, visitors instinctively passed around to the windward. We carefully refrained from inquiring to whom was due the honor of selecting this most dusty field. We were compelled at all quarters to hear, however, that its choice was the result of a feud between the Kingston and Rondout people, the former having a fine field, often used for like purposes, but just now it was the weaker party.

Aside from the dust, however, the scene was one of great novelty and well worth a trip from Gotham to see.

Few have seen one to match it, unless when the threatening pomp and frightful circumstance of war conspire to chase quickly away any sense of its beauty. The head-quarters are at a large tent from which floats a beautiful flag of the Union; past its front runs the main-street of the field. The other streets are laid out parallel, or at right angles to it, and upon each side of them the tents of each brigade are erected. Each small tent accommodates but four men. Those of each regiment are quartered together. Each regiment has its head-quarters marked by a flag, and each brigade has its with its larger tent for the messing of officers. The privates mess in wooden sheds. The tent's size is gauged by the rank of its occupants. The vast number of tents will be easily guessed on remembering that there is one for every four, besides the mess tents. So, if there were twenty-five hundred soldiers on the field, there were some six or seven hundred pieces of canvas stretched to accommodate them.

Outside the field the road was lined with tents, shanties, sheds, &c., where one could get iced sodas, sandwiches, cold bits or hot bites, lager bier, cigars, a pack of cards for a game, or a chair to rest in. The auctioneers were busy and as loud as busy. Book peddlers, strolling minstrels, greatest living anacondas, &c., did greatly abound. Several, squatted on the ground, kept tally and took the change for those who played "ring the peg," or "the Maine Law." One genius, in a carriage drawn by a team of bull-dogs, showed for three cents a sight, Sebastopol, the Capitol of America, the Retreat of the *Hessians*, and sundry other choice paintings. In other words it was like a general training greatly magnified or multiplied by twenty.

For visitors it was rather a tedious matter, unless they frequently turned up a friend. At 7 o'clock the signal is given for breakfast. At 9½ o'clock the regiments commence their parade, and this is kept up till noon. At 1 o'clock is dinner; at 2 o'clock the parade again; ending with a general review. At 6½ o'clock "the retreat." The evening is a jolly time, as long as it lasts; but at 9 o'clock the "tattoo" sounds, and there must be no more lights in the tents or unnecessary noise on the field. Now commence the arrests, and all who from the tops of beer barrels make too loud speeches, or make too much fuss with their "divinity," are taken to the guard tent, and lodged for the night.

One of the most curious parts of the exhibition is to notice how one's friends look stiffened and *straight in their tight-bodied coats, with sword* constantly getting between their legs, and caps *cutting their heads—of which, according to regulation,* the front piece sticks up just enough to let the sun nicely in upon the eyes—men that you have seen for years behind the counter, on the tailor's board, at the desk—look so comically green, dressed up in clothes that they know can't fit them, and sweating with the weight of their unaccustomed burden. We saw a TIMES correspondent in the strange uniform that made every wearer seem awkward, though he was as easy as an old shoe; and if the Commander-in-Chief had ordered it, we could not have refrained from inextinguishable laughter; yet it deepened our respect for the quill people, he was such a model for dignity of demeanor and gallantry. A wood-colored pompon in his cap, the straps that held his epaulettes in place, and the buttons of his coat, insured the respect from every military man that a sharp pen compels in the civic world. Rank is preeminently a point on the field—privates are as careful too look 'umble before Captains, *Captains to be polite to Colonels*, and Colonels to shrink and shrivel in the presence of Generals, that we fell to wondering how we should be ranked. Not wearing the buckram, and being burdened with no gun, we felt sure that we were above the condition of privates; but ought people to whom we were introduced, to bow profoundly, as we did to BOB PETERS, who is a Major; shake hands heartily, as we did with JAMES MACPHERSON, Esq., who is only a Lieutenant, or feel choked and frozen as we did when we were honored with a presentation to the Commander-in-Chief? The wonder grew upon us as dinner was in preparation.

Now the dinner to which we refer was a grand one given to the stiffest officers of the Field by the officers of the 7th and 8th Brigades in the tent which they jointly enjoy as mess-room—a long table being stretched across its end, and at centre the tattered flags of the New-York Volunteers in Mexico were displayed. Another table was devoted to the use of the New-York Volunteers and other invited guests. But at the main one sat the Governor and his staff—(jolly men these who have been more thoroughly abused than any others on our side of the round globe during the current year, and it was a pleasure to see how well BRUCE and MITCHELL and PRUYN and CHAMBERS had borne it all)—Major-General WARD, with his staff, of which the most noticeable man is his Surgeon, Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH (of the Pills)—Gen. SCROGHAM of the 7th, Gen. SAMSON of the 8th Brigades (the hosts of the occasion) and Gen. DURYEA, with their staffs, [illegible] Captains and Lieutenants, Adjutants, Surgeons, Engineers, Quarter and Pay Masters in big abundance, and all in their order. It will be gratifying to newspaper readers to know that the few newspaper people present were treated with that marked respect which all civilized countries award them. We were seated directly abreast the fattest turkey that graced the table, and within easy reach of the finest of the fruit. So when the affair was over, we felt it proper to look even the Major General in the eye without blinking, and to shake hands with the able sutler who prepared the feast with perfect assurance and familiarity.

The dinner over, the healths of the magnates were drunk in cold water, and their names cheered. Brief speeches were uttered by Gov. CLARK, Gen. BRUCE, and a few others, and a long one by Gen. WARD. There was a great curiosity to see the Governor, which most of the men were enabled to gratify, the Guards letting those that pressed hard pass through; but the ladies who had seats on the camp beds that were piled up around the inner circumference of the tent, could not hear or their seats, nor break over the lines to see.

There was a great marvel whether Gen. SCOTT would come, and every presentable man who was much noticed, passed earlier or later for that valiant hero. One little German who was unwilling to seem ignorant of anything, had been told that a dapper little Captain, who smoked his cigar and was the centre of a crowd that laughed at his good *stories, was Gen. SCOTT. He spread it of course*; and many was the honest fellow who went home to tell that Gen. SCOTT looked like a common man, told funny stories, and took a brandy smash at the bar. But the General did not come.

The Review by the Governor came off at 4½ P. M., and it was a grand affair—of course. But inasmuch as the dust was all prevalent, and as the line itself, aside from the camp scenes, was just such in appearance as can be seen any review day in New-York, it was hardly worth staying to see. So we soon evacuated the premises, were choked for an hour returning to Rondout, but kept from perishing by the spasms of laughter which were compelled on seeing the curious turn-outs that were still flocking to the field—the line of men who walked the board fence to avoid the sand—and the ludicrous endeavor of ladies in carriages to fend off so much of it as would enable them to be recognized by their friends on the field—and by hearing the shouts of foot passengers to their friends, behind or ahead, to keep up courage and walk manfully on though they saw each other only by the eye of faith.

Thus, before the boat left for Rhinebeck we had time to walk up out of dirty-Irish Rondout to the sweet, wooded Rondout that crowns the romantic hills and looks down upon the valley of Esopus Creek,—and to get cooled off within the caves that the Cement Company has hewn out in the rocks that guard the northern flank of the town. Then, without accident, we were ferried over the river, and at 10 o'clock were safe in town again.

Health of the President.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 23.

A letter has been received by the Secretary of State from the President's private secretary stating that the President had, at the Warm Springs in Virginia, on Saturday last, an attack of chill and fever—similar to that he experienced last autumn at the Executive Mansion—the premonitory symptoms of which he had felt for some days before leaving this city. The attack was not severe, and the President was expecting to proceed to the White Sulphur Springs on the following Monday.

It is to be regretted that the President did not feel that his official duties left him at liberty to follow the earnest advice of his family physicians to leave the city some days since, on the early inception of his illness. We hope, however, that he will not think of leaving the pure mountain air he is now enjoying for Washington till the season of our fall fevers has passed away.

J. P. FOYE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES, from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

THIRD REGATTA OF HARLEM CLUB.

Squall of Wind in the Sound—One Boat Upset—Much Excitement, but Nobody Drowned.

GLEN COVE, Thursday, Aug. 23—P. M.

Last evening the Harlem Boat Club, consisting of eight sloop-rigged yachts measuring from 20 to 27 feet in length, arrived here under the command of Com. McGOWAN, and anchored in the Cove. A meeting of the Committee was held, and a list of the boats, with their measurement, handed in. The prizes to be contended for were exhibited in the drawing room of the Pavilion, including two silver cups, one elegant set of table castors, one cake basket, and two silver gilt cub [illegible]—total value, about $85. The prizes were divided into three classes: for the first boat, the two silver cups; for the second, the castors and cub [illegible]; and for the third, the cake basket. The following boats were entered by the owners:

Name.	Length. Ft.	In.	Sailed by
1. Louisa Jane	21	3	[illegible]
2. Challenge	22	9	[illegible]
3. Gipsey	22	4	[illegible]
4. Frolic	20	10	[illegible]
5. Storm Bird	25	6	[illegible]
6. Olivia	26	4	[illegible]
7. John S. Austin	27	7	John S. Austin.

At daybreak the morning appeared very unfavorable for the sport, as the wind was very light and variable with indications of rain, but cleared up a little about 10 o'clock, with a light breeze from the southwest. 11 A. M. was fixed upon for the start, and the course laid out by the Club and Committee was from the pier at this place westward to the buoy at Sands Point and round it, then eastward to the buoy off Matinicock Point, then past the Pavilion, and up Hempstead Harbor to Carpenter's Point and back to point of departure, making a distance out and home of about twenty miles. The boats did not get placed until past 12 o'clock, and the wind had then increased to what yacht men call half a gale, making it necessary to take in a reef or two before the signal was given to get away. The boats were started by the judges, the smallest, the *Louisa Jane* at 12h. 38m., and the *John Austin* at 1h. [illegible]—two minutes being allowed per foot. It was evident from the first that the wind which was increasing would be rather unfavorable for such small craft, although it was not anticipated that any accident would ensue, as they were all fully manned with five or six of the Harlem boys, who are considered pretty good sailors. The *Frolic* and the *Louisa Jane* took the lead on the outward tack, and rounded the buoy at Sands Point so near together or opposite that it was impossible to say which had the precedence—the time was 1h. 12m. 30s. The *Olivia* rounded third, 1h. [illegible], and the *John S. Austin*, last at 1h. 18m. The time of the others was not taken by the Judges. The fleet then bore down east—the *Frolic* and *Louisa Jane* leading, closely followed by the *Challenge* and the *Gipsey*—the two first rounded the buoy as follows: *Frolic*, 1h. 51m. 55s.; the *Louisa Jane*, 1h. 52m.; the *Olivia*, 1h. [illegible]. The wind at this time had increased with a squall of rain, making more surf for such small craft than was agreeable. Indeed, it was rather more exciting just at this time than was agreeable—the *Challenge* and the *Gipsey* were [illegible], and in rounding the buoy it was doubtful which would have the advantage, when, owing to a want of smartness on board the *Challenge*, her mainsheet dipped in the water and over she went, her crew clinging to the wreck, gaining a good drenching and losing all their chance for either the honor or the glory of carrying home a piece of plate to Harlem.

Fortunately, there were two steamboats, one from the City and one from the vicinity, and the former, the *Edward Griffin*, picked up "the Challengers," and towed the wreck into port—a melancholy spectacle, when compared with the expectations of her owners a few hours before. The race was then between the *Frolic*, the *Gipsey* and the *Olivia*—for the *Johnny Austin*, notwithstanding her superior size, did not appear to answer the expectations of her owners and backers, as she only got into the Cove. The following is the order in which the winners were placed by the judges:

1. Frolic, first prize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Olivia, second prize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible], third prize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen by the result that this was a very closely contested race all throughout, and perhaps one of the best which has been or will be witnessed this season, and I may say that, taken altogether, it was perhaps a more exciting race than that of Saturday, the ladies of Harlem and of that locality which you term the rural districts, turning out very numerously. The ladies from this house, which is honored as the Summer resort of some of the upper ten, also paraded in full force on board the little steamer *Dell Grove*.

The prizes were presented in due form by A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. I must reserve for my next the report of the speeches and other particulars. OTIS ORMSBEE, the host, officiated, of course, in the ceremonial. BRIDA.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

New-York Ladies attending the Stricken.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 23.

A special correspondent writes from Norfolk that Miss ANDREWS is from Syracuse, New-York, and a niece of Judge HALL, of that State. Miss ANDREWS is just 21 years of age, very handsome, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Miss ANDREWS, who has been attending on the sick at the Hospital, was brought up from Julappi yesterday, by His Honor, Mayor WOODIS, and she is now attending on the sick family of Capt. GUY, *Chief of Police*, whom we regret to learn, is quite ill, together with all his family. The Mayor, and and all others who have witnessed the exertions of Miss A. speak in the very highest terms of her philanthropic and indefatigable attention to the sick, both at the Hospital and in the city.

As from Norfolk, the tidings that reach us from Portsmouth are of a most distressing character.

The following letter is dated Portsmouth, Monday, Aug. 20, 6 o'clock, P. M.:

DEAR SIR: The condition of things in our town at *the present, is most serious and alarming*. Deaths are occurring all around us, new cases are multiplying hourly, and our means of treating them are hourly diminishing. This you will the more readily understand, when I tell you I am doing the duties of two physicians, (Drs. SCHOOLFIELD and MAUPIN) besides my own, which are sufficiently numerous and onerous to occupy me unceasingly; and God only knows how long I shall be able to do what I am now doing. I shall continue on the laboring oar until I fail.

Can you not make this known through the Press, and call on some of your faculty to come to our assistance? Drs. HATTON and HODGES are the only physicians now up besides myself, and at the present writing the latter gentleman is absent in attendance upon his family, who are in the country. Come to a devoted and self-sacrificing profession, and I call upon them in the name of humanity, to come to our help. Who of the able and noble Faculty of Petersburg will venture?

J. W. H. T.

Postage Statistics.

The following is a comparative statement of the amount received for letter postage at some of the principal cities in the United States, during the years ending 31st March, 1853 and 1855:

	1853.	1855.
Boston	$140,272 84	$1[illegible]
New-York	555,138 06	5[illegible]
Philadelphia	151,682 70	1[illegible]
Baltimore	86,873 93	107,849 11
Washington	35,649 36	[illegible]
New-Orleans	74,306 82	77,[illegible]
St. Louis	50,041 87	[illegible]
Cincinnati	55,045 59	[illegible]
Chicago	27,[illegible] 04	[illegible]

The following is a statement of the amount of postage on letters sent to the respective offices named, there to be remailed and sent to other offices:

	1853.	1855.
Boston	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
New-York	782,678 [illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	97,[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	71,[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	25,997 72	[illegible]
St. Louis	36,271 61	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	30,606 77	[illegible]
Cleveland	31,[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	30,[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	41,[illegible] 84	[illegible]

A curious case occurred recently in a Justice's Court in Prescott. Two men had had considerable discussion on the newspaper controversy in which Rev. Mr. ROCHE was a party. Mr. COUTURE, one of the parties named, said Mr. ROCHE "was a perfect maniac," whereupon Mr. O'SULLIVAN got angry and took COUTURE by the throat. COUTURE then brought an action for assault, and Mr. O'S. was fined $10 and costs. On the rendering of this decision O'S. entered a complaint against C. for violating a By-law of the village against disturbing the peace by making O'S. wrathy, when the Magistrate fined COUTURE $6 and costs—thus serving both alike!

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

Progress of European Affairs—The War and the United States.

A Letter from Gov. Kossuth to the President.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your able London correspondent will have informed you of the few incidents that have occurred in the course of the week. All of them are rather of a symptomatic character.

The claymoredness of L. N. BONAPARTE preserved him from a new PRATORY at Biarritz.—The Bourbon-Orleans-fusionist leaders are assembling about Northumberland-street in London—ORNANBEIRE, LAMORICIERE, BEDEAU, THIERS, MOLE, GUIZOT; it is quite a congress.—Some letters found upon Gen. ELIOT disclose the connection of the Comte de CHAMBORD (Henry V. in imaginary virtuality) with the Carlist plots in Spain, supported by Russian gold. These latter disclosures compel the Spanish Government to pay the King of Portugal-bye, for getting rid of some unpleasant refugees.—(NAPOLEON the Great has charged them that, by his expedition to Hayti.) It is true the Cortes are yet wanted to vote the money, but there is no possibility of whipping to a sufficient number of the members who will great pains be taken to get some say their absence is a good excuse for escaping a negative vote. In Naples King BOMBA writhes mad. His madness of course is of bloody nature,—he applies the bastinado indiscriminately to everybody who happens to be remembered by him. The Murattists, "not a little alarmed," on the other hand, are very busy; the ministers of King BOMBA apply to Austria for help in case of need; Austria is sending reinforcements to Italy; and even the London *Times* looks alarmed, like a steerer without a compass. They speak of Alliances in favor of Russia in Italy, and when Turkey the Ally, and alone MAZZINI, whom England should rather conciliate, if they really fear anything from Austria there;—and Lord JOHN RUSSELL speaks Italy in the Commons; nobody can understand with what intention, to what purpose; and PALMERSTON provokes serious attention. But in the meantime Prince JOSEPH of Austria and BOMBA exchange autograph letters, by special messengers; and they assure the world that all is right with them; and the English Ministers swear to it by command from Paris, though somewhat with a sigh; and encourage for a little diversion to the public mind, a Polish meeting in the Czartoriesky line; but it is evening—a decidedly pure English one—and though as it was, voices them (the Ministers & Co.) an emphatic vote of distrust.

Such are the checkered incidents of the week. Add to them the paralytic languor in the military operations, evidently betraying the secret that something is brewing in the darker recesses of diplomacy, that does not wish to be disturbed by the clash of arms, the result of which is dubious;—and then say whether the signs of the time are not indicative of stranger events than may be thought of in many a man's philosophy, either in London or even at—Washington.

It is much to be wished in the interest of the civilized world in general, and of the Republican principle, as promulgated in the United States in particular, that public opinion in Europe should awaken to the understanding, on the one hand, that the present complications in Europe are too comprehensive in bearing for the United States to be justified in looking at them merely as spectators at a drama, in which they have no concern, except that of pastime and momentary excitation; on the other hand to the understanding that, in these complications, we are by far not yet even at the real beginning,—all that has come to pass, and all that is passing, is nothing yet but an introductory prologue; consequently, that though the inconceivable prudence of the Cabinet at Washington should have cast away an opportunity for elevating Republican America to the position almost of an umpire in the destinies of mankind—an opportunity, such as Providence itself does but seldom grant to the darlings of its choicest favors—still, the future is not yet foreclosed irretrievably,—rather such are the circumstances, that much might yet be done in the course of the strange events that are coming to pass.

But then the first step to the better in my opinion is, to arouse the constituted authorities from their drowsy, petrified indifference, of which they are conspicuous to an extent surpassing long-nation.

The cause of Democracy and the principle of human liberty has, up to this time, derived little or no advantage abroad from the existence of the great Republic in the West. However, up to General PIERCE's accession to office, there was at least no want of occasional manifestations of those friendly feelings, and of that sympathy, which though barren in themselves, had still at least a cheering effect: but I am sorry to say, we have been denied even this past-a-days; denied it to the extent sometimes infringing on the very rules of common, gentlemanlike civility.

I remember to have seen it reported in your paper, that when the late Mr. WEBSTER never neglected to meet with the friendliest countenance, and to answer with frank and obliging civility, any communication I have addressed to him, in his official capacity, the worse the present Administration thought proper to adopt was widely different. This is perfectly true; so much so that I am sorry to say, even Ministers of certain monarchical, aristocratical countries might serve for an example to certain Republican Ministers for the future to follow. Your country, Sir, enjoys the advantage of publicity even with regard to diplomatic transactions; I think, therefore, that I not only shall not become guilty of indiscretion, but will rather pay a due tribute to the mysterious character of your institutions, by reporting through your paper the following fact.

Acting upon precedent dating from my conversation with the late lamented Mr. WEBSTER, in just a year ago, (August, 1854,) desired to submit a humble memorial to his Excellency President PIERCE. Anxious to make myself sure that there was nothing either in the contents or in the form of my application which might be considered either inappropriate or inconsistent with any customary rules, I submitted my memorial to the judgment of Mr. BUCHANAN, the venerable representative of the United States at this Court, requesting him to take upon himself the forwarding of it to his Government, in case he should judge it proper and consistent with the receiver incumbent on his position. Mr. BUCHANAN, (I take great pleasure in acknowledging it publicly with gratefulness,) having examined as well the contents, as what the form of my memorial, (of which he retained a copy,) not only gave me the assurance that he felt it perfectly consistent with the dignity of his position to submit my memorial officially to his Excellency the President of the United States, but thought himself besides authorized to recommend it to his prompt and favorable consideration. And so he did, and I thank him herewith publicly for it. But I regret to have to say that no answer has been returned from Washington up to this very day; not so much as a simple acknowledgment of its receipt! I desire to place the document before the public of your country, and will, therefore, close my letter by requesting you to publish it in the columns of your esteemed journal, as annexed.

I have the honor, &c. L. KOSSUTH.

Memorial of Gov. Kossuth to the President of the United States.

LONDON, August, 1854.

His Excellency General Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: When, invited by the Congress and Government of the United States, I visited Washington at the close of 1851, I was honored with a solemn official reception by both Houses of Congress, and with an official presentation to the President of the United States by the then Acting Secretary of State; having, in general terms—as it is customary on such occasions—established the public character of my position, and defined my object before His Excellency, the President, himself, I then addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, the late lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, requesting to be told in what way, during my presence at Washington, or on any future occasion, I would be at liberty to communicate with the United States Government, upon matters touching the public interests of my nation? To which request I had the honor of receiving the assurance of the Secretary of State, that any communication I might make, be it verbally or in writing, either directly to His Excellency, the President, or to the Secretary of State, or even to himself (the Secretary of State) through the medium of an agent I might appoint for the purpose, would, *at any time*, be acknowledged, taken in due consideration, and answered with promptitude.

Accordingly, besides some written communications, I had the honor of several interviews with the Honorable Secretary of State, in which questions of the highest importance to my country were considered in contemplation of future emergencies, and though I had not the good fortune to see all my requests conceded, still, I have thankfully to acknowledge that in regard to several of them I was favored with positive assurances that were entirely satisfactory.

Amongst these latter there was one of an essentially important character, to which, upon these antecedents, I take the liberty of asking permission, respectfully to invite the attention of your Excellency.

It has always been a standard principle of the United States to recognise every *de facto* Government.

In no case have the United States been found acting with more pleasure upon that principle than when they had been called upon by the national exertions of a people engaged in a struggle for independence similar to their own, to greet one member more in the great family of nations.

The timely recognition of the former Spanish colonies is a proof that the United States did not consider it to be a condition to such recognition, that the struggle should be entirely over, and the independent position of the new State agreed to by the antagonist power. It has been deemed sufficient that a people should formally declare its independence; that it should have established a *de facto* Government, and proved its vitality by keeping up the contest, so as to make it unlikely that the antagonist party could succeed in subduing it by its own forces.

And really this line of policy appears to be consonant as well with the history of the United States, as with a due regard to principles.

The independence of the United States was anything but achieved when it was acknowledged by France.

And the principle upon which such a recognition rests, is a due regard paid to the sovereign right of every nation, to determine its own form of government, and to regulate its own domestic concerns.

But the possible ultimate issue of a struggle is neither a matter of principle, nor does it concern the recognizing power. All this power has to consider is, whether there be a declaration of national independence, and a *de facto* Government in effective activity.

Knowing this to be the maxim upon which the United States always professed to act, the Hungarian nation, struggling victoriously for its independence in the year 1849, expected with perfect confidence to see its independence promptly recognized by the Government of the United States.

This our expectation was perfectly legitimate.

Hungary was not incompetently or adventurously intruding itself into the family of independent nations.

It had been a self consisting, independent state through the lapse of a thousand years.

In all the vicissitudes of this long period, while nations vanished and empires fell, the separate standing and independence of Hungary were never disputed. It was recognized by all the Powers of the earth. It was sanctioned by treaties with the Hapsburg dynasty, when this dynasty, by the free will of my nation, which acted as one of the two contracting parties, was invested with the kingly crown of Hungary. The independent condition of this Kingdom was admitted to be a part of the international law of Europe, and was guaranteed by several European Governments and nations. This independent condition of Hungary is clearly defined in one of our fundamental laws, (the 12th article of the year 1791,) in these terms: "Hungary is a free and independent Kingdom, having its own separate existence and Constitution, and not subject to any other nation or country in the world." And it is added in these very laws that "all we owe to Austria are the obligations of good neighborhood, and nothing else." Our country never made, nor was intended to make, a part of the Austrian Empire.

Such was the legal condition of Hungary, which FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria attempted to overthrow by arms, declaring the independence, the Constitution, and the very existence of Hungary abolished, and the country absorbed in the Austrian Empire.

To this attack we answered by victoriously driving his armies out of the country; and to his declaration we answered by declaring our country to constitute a free sovereign State, and by deposing, dethroning, and banishing the House of Hapsburg Lorraine.

We thus not so much established a new claim as rather reasserted an ancient right.

The declaration of our independence was attested by every mark of a universal national will. It was not only unanimously voted by both Houses of Congress, but every county, every department, every municipality, all over the land, solemnly proclaimed its consent and adherence to it.

I beg leave to enclose herewith a copy of the concluding paragraphs of this document.

Your Excellency will see from it

1. That a formal declaration of national independence was issued.

2. That a regular national Government was legally and formally instituted,—and thus the two fundamental conditions fulfilled of a claim to a formal recognition from the United States of America.

As to the third consideration, which is rather one of expediency—that is, whether we were likely to maintain our independence, and whether it was evident that Austria was incapable of subduing us by its own forces—I need not point to our victories in several consecutive pitched battles, or to our having cleared our territory from the enemy, as we have the most perceptory evidence in the fact that the House of Austria saw itself forced to *resort to the aid of a foreign* Government, by asking and accepting the armed assistance of one of the most powerful potentates on earth, the Czar of Russia, who, in his turn, thought it necessary to send a mighty army of nearly two hundred thousand men to cooperate with the forces of Austria against us.

This fact implies an absolute and categorical public confession on the part of Austria, that it is impossible for her to subdue Hungary by her own force.

I believe, therefore, that under such circumstances, Hungary was fully entitled to expect a speedy recognition of its independence from the United States.

It is true that preliminary steps were taken in this direction, a diplomatic agent having been appointed by the United States Government with a view to his proceeding to Hungary, as I was informed by regular rumors. But the long moments of this experiment, the want of decisive instructions, the delays caused by the distance across the Atlantic, and by the necessity of sending over the required information, and waiting for a subsequent definitive authorization, prevented our nation from receiving the contemplated moral support of a formal recognition of our independence.

That delay proved fatal—it turned out to be a death-blow to Hungary.

I have every reason to say, that if the political situation of Hungary could have been at an early moment strengthened by a recognition from the United States, the occidental powers of Europe could not have persisted in disregarding the gigantic struggle on the banks of the Danube; they could not have remained silent at the armed intervention of Russia in Hungary; and from all the cautiousness which Russia, before throwing her numerous armies upon us, employed in ascertaining that no regard was paid to the crisis of the Hungarian nation by any power on earth, we have abundant reason to believe, that a recognition from the United States, followed as it certainly would have been by a protest from England and France against the intervention of Russia, or at least by an offer of mediation by one of them, would have in all probability prevented that interrention, which was not only the grossest violation of the laws of nations, but also has practically overthrown the balance of power in Europe, as is manifest from the present complications in the East, which are but a logical result emanating from that intervention in Hungary.

But the delays which I have recited proved disastrous to Hungary, yet in another sense. The stronger the nation relied upon being recognized by, at least the United State of America, the more despondency spread over the spirit of the nation in seeing itself disappointed in that hope. That was the instrument in the hands of treason to work out the ruin of my Fatherland. Pointing on the one side to the numerous armies of Russia pouring down upon us; on the other side, to the complete abandonment which we experienced from the rest of the world; treason succeeded in undermining the confidence of our armies in the correctness of my political calculation, and imbued them with the sentiment that, foreaken as we were, all vigor and all sacrifices were in vain. Thus only could Hungary have been subdued even by Russia. With an American *chargé d'affaires* arriving in Hungary, bringing us the acknowledgment of the efficacy of our national efforts, treason never would have found a field for its poisonous work; and without treason Hungary either could not have been subdued, or, at least, certainly would have been able to prolong the struggle so as to render the diplomatic mediation of England and France unavoidable.

Lastly, these delays extended their fatal influence even to the bloody period of Austrian vengeance, after our fall. A formal recognition from a great foreign power would have imparted to the contest a character so entirely different from a rebellion, which Austria contrived to fix upon our war of Independence, that the simple fact of a preceding recognition from the United States must have saved the bravest of my brave countrymen from being sacrificed by scores on the scaffolds of Austria. In Italy the delay in the recognition of the Roman Republic had quite an analogous effect. It rendered possible the intervention of France, and the subsequent cruelties of the Papal Government, reinstalled by foreign arms.

Having thus demonstrated the fatal consequences of the mode of proceeding adopted in those former instances, I took the liberty to invite the attention of the late Secretary of State to the difficulties of a speedy communication between the Southern and Eastern parts of Europe and the United States, to the time which must be inevitably lost if, on a future similar emergency, either no diplomatic agents be appointed in good time, or if obliged first to report home and ask for fresh instructions before action; and as the condition of Europe made it then already quite evident that the occurrence of a new effort on the part of the oppressed nationalities was not at all hypothetical, but rather simply reduced to a question of time and opportunity, I asked leave to recommend to the generous consideration of the Government of the United States that similar causes may have thus again similar effects, and any national and Democratic movement on the Continent of Europe might again be deprived of the practical benefit of a sympathizing policy on the part of the United States. Therefore, I concluded by respectfully asking that, "Whenever the general political aspect of Europe, or any particular emergency will, in the estimation of the Cabinet of Washington, authorize the belief, that a new effort on the part of the oppressed nationalities may be impending, the United States Government should be pleased to appoint confidentially some diplomatic agent in view of such emergency, and to entrust him with the necessary powers for carrying out in due time the beneficent intentions of his Government."

To this, my humble request, the late Secretary of State condescended to give me with emphatic precision the following answer: that he felt perfectly authorized in giving me the most positive assurance, "that should either a partial rising of a serious character happen in Europe, *or a war break out between some of the European Governments, in which it appeared likely that Austria might become implicated, and especially if it should be a war affecting the Oriental question*, the Government of the United States, fully aware of the precarious and volcanic condition of the European continent, would take such an emergency for a sure indication, that it might be attended by a new effort on the part of the oppressed nationalities, and chiefly of Hungary, Italy and Poland, and that in view of such emergency no time should be lost in appointing a diplomatic agent, and in sending him over to Europe, so that he might be near at hand, and that he would be invested with the necessary powers to enter into open diplomatic relations with any *de facto* Government, which, upon the basis of a declaration of national independence, he should see exercising a real territorial authority, becoming an actual Government."

Mr. President—Of all the advantages which I humbly endeavored to secure to the future of my heroic nation, this declaration of the distinguished statesman, given to me in his official capacity as Secretary of State, was the most cheering and the most satisfactory. It consoled my heart for many sorrowful disappointments; it acted, and is acting, like an electric fluid upon the spirits of Hungary and Italy.

Consistently with these antecedents, and profoundly impressed with the anticipation of the dreadful results of any possible disappointment in our expectation of seeing the moral support of a prompt recognition imparted to Hungary, Italy or Poland, asserting anew their independence—I feel prompted by the urgency of the obvious condition of Europe, respectfully to bring once more this vital subject under the wise and generous consideration of your Excellency, and to solicit a prompt decision, which, I confidently trust, will be such as we are led to expect from the nature of the institutions of the United States, from their history, and from the high-minded liberality of its Government.

May it please your Excellency to consider that the political condition of Europe has reached that point which, in the estimation of the late Secretary of State, would indicate that a new effort for independence by some of the European nationalities is near at hand.

The Oriental question has broken out into a war, just as from a knowledge of the state of things I foretold while yet in America.

Hostilities have been actually declared between Russia on one side, and Turkey, England and France on the other.

It is evident that matters having come to that point, it is utterly impossible for Austria to maintain any longer an undefined position in regard to the struggle waged in her immediate neighborhood, and derranging her political situation.

Pressed as she is from both sides, and from the imperious necessities of her position, her decisive declaration is daily, almost hourly expected.

And whatever decision she may make, it will be followed immediately by a national movement in some quarter of her heterogeneous dominions.

Whether she side with Russia, or with the Western Powers, or if even permitted to keep a neutral attitude, (which is not to be imagined,) her finances must be, at all events, engaged in certain quarters; and being so engaged, she cannot help exposing an opposite weak quarter to her oppressed nationalities, which, in solid combination, are watching this inevitable opportunity.

This is as true, that I beg leave to assure your Excellency that a serious collision between the belligerent powers, the moment Austria shall define her position, cannot fail to become the word of command which is to initiate the new contest for liberty.

It would be neither appropriate nor consistent with the regard due to the position of your Excellency on my part, that I should enter into particulars, but so much I beg permission to say, that, in all human probability, this my humble memorial will reach your Excellency sooner to be placed in the hands of your Excellency before the anticipated development of the situation of Europe will be marked by a phase having claims to the sympathies of Republican America.*

The Polish insurrection, the Manifestation of which with the others is evident, can already be regarded as at war with Russia, the Turkish Government having already officially accepted the mediation of the Polish emigration, and is now organizing Polish auxiliary legions, which, by a single victory of the Allied Powers over the Russians may be brought to bear upon the Polish provinces immediately.

In a word, such is the actual condition of affairs in Europe, that it becomes my imperative duty to endeavor to ascertain whether it be the intention of your Excellency to afford the benefit of an early recognition to Hungary, Poland or Italy, in case they or some of them succeed in reestablishing effectively a *de facto* National Government? And whether we may hope that your Excellency will in your wisdom find it opportune to make now those preliminary dispositions which have been spoken of in my official interview with the late Secretary of State of the United States?

I hope your Excellency will allow me to remark that an uncertainty in this regard, by exposing us to erroneous anticipations, may have a very mischievous effect upon our cause.

There is yet one other point which I beg permission to touch upon.

It refers to the commercial and maritime intercourse between the United States and the contending parties in the event of a revolutionary movement in Hungary or Italy. Will American ships be protected in carrying on trade with such ports as may be in the possession of the insurgents?

It need hardly be observed, in assigning the motives for this inquiry, that when a state of war is contemplated, it being of the utmost importance to those engaged in commercial pursuits to know in advance the extent to which they may depend upon the protection of their own Government, it is usual to put hypothetical cases before the Executive, and ask what will be done in given contingencies. This foreknowledge is indispensable to merchants, and hence I may suggest that an early decision upon this point may be of great value to persons engaged in American trade; but most especially is it of high and commanding importance to the people of Hungary and Italy, because, if once assured of free trade with the people of the United States during their approaching struggle, it is a virtual guarantee that through the enterprise of American merchants and the unquestionable acquiescence of Austria in any decision upon this point which may be promulgated by the United States, the Republican party in Hungary and Italy would enjoy the precious advantage of receiving, by means of American ships, abundant supplies of food, clothing and all the necessaries of life. This class of inquiries are almost of daily occurrence at this moment in Europe, and in no instance do the Governments, whether neutral or belligerent, refuse a prompt and positive reply.

The necessity of having this important matter defined by positive regulations, will become more imperative as the theatre of hostilities will be seen extended, and the war of ambition as it is now, will have assumed the shape of a war of principles.

It is a prevalent opinion with many of the European nations, (mine among the rest,) that the United States would never permit their commercial relations to be suspended or limited by the fact that a nation has taken up arms against their oppressors; but that if we can offer an unblockaded port, we may in honor and good faith invite the citizens of the United States to trade with us, though we be yet engaged in a struggle, and though our independence be not yet recognized.

To this opinion we had been led by the fact, that during the war between Spain and the Colonies, the United States gave such an interpretation to their neutral position, offering equal facilities of trade, without any restriction, to both belligerent parties. And further: because we know it is the United States which have established the principle that "*free ships make free goods.*"†

I will then, in conclusion, venture to ask:

1. Whether in the event of a revolutionary contest in Hungary and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents?

And, 2. Whether such ships will be exempt from search or seizure on the high seas by Austrian vessels of war?

Humbly recommending the contents of this my memorial to the liberal consideration of your Excellency, I have the honor to be, with the highest regards and the most distinguished consideration, &c.,

L. KOSSUTH,
Late Governor-President of Hungary.

* This was written before the expedition to the Crimea, by which the allied powers removed the theatre of war from the neighborhood of Austria, and thus relieved her from the pressure that would undoubtedly have forced her at the first serious conflict between Russia and the Allies on the Danube, to become a party to the conflict. The distancing of the war from her frontiers is the fact which allowed her to keep an undefined position up to the very moment. It was unwise in Russia to anticipate that the Allied Powers would prefer not to defend their enemy, rather than put Austria under a stress. They have to rue it sadly enough; but sooner or later Austria cannot escape the necessity of a decision;—and that moment will justify the anticipation expressed in the text.

† The original draft contained here the following paragraph:

"Yet I learn from an official public declaration of the English Government, dated 28th March, that though England be willing to make some temporary allowances from the strict interpretation of what it calls the rigor of recognized usages of war; still it maintains the right of search over neutral flags, though with the limitation to extend it only to the search of contraband of war, and of conveyance of the officers and dispatches of the enemy. Still this does manifestly imply the right of search over the neutral flag; and as if this interpretation be accepted by the United States, it will certainly be acted upon likewise by other European Governments, the commerce of the citizens of the United States with ourselves in the course of our anticipated struggle, may turn out not to be protected against being searched by an Austrian cruiser on the high sea. The inconvenience arising from such an uncertainty is obvious."

This section, however, has been rescinded, from the motive that an understanding has just been come to between the American Minister and Lord CLARENDON, with regard to the rights of neutral commerce, which (I am sorry to say) admitted the right of search. The writer of this letter was anxious to have it put in such a shape, that the American Minister should have nothing to object to it; he therefore preferred to rescind the section, and thus to insure the full concurrence of the Minister, which in fact was freely granted without the slightest reserve.

Governor Hunt's Letter in Niagara County.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The perusal of Gov. HUNT's letter, lately published in your paper, cannot fail, with his immediate constituents, to call up recollections of passages in his past political history, and afford occasion to the Governor's political opponents to reaffirm their charges of want of sincerity and consistency in his political course—charges which were made when he left the Democratic party and joined the Whigs. That change they attributed to an overweening ambition for office, although the Governor then professed to be actuated by patriotic motives. In that change the chrysalis process was so slow and imperceptible, that in an election to Congress he got the votes of many Democrats, who acted on the assurance that he was an *unchanged* Democrat. Elected to Congress and taking a prominent rank in the Whig party, he so adjusted the ballast in his new political barge that he was claimed by the two divisions of the Whig party as an adherent; and had the events favored, and nothing transpired to put aside all half-way measures, Governor HUNT might have remained in his go-between craft, enjoying the honors of office; but, unfortunately for him, the violation of the Missouri Compromise has produced a crisis when men are forced to show their flags; and although the Governor has ranged himself under the Silver Gray or K. N. colors, his political opponents will attribute his choice more to his disappointment in the attainment of political preferment than to any patriotic motives which he professes in his letter.

If the Governor expects his political missive will produce any change in the views of his immediate constituents, he will be disappointed, for your correspondent knows something of that constituency; however much they have done to advance the Governor's political interest,—however constantly they have defended him against the assaults of the party to which he once belonged—yet in taking his present position his voice will be impotent. To characterize the union of those men who feel humiliated and aggrieved at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who are resolved to stand together on the defensive against the assaults of those who seek to diffuse Slavery over Free territory, as a crusade against the South, comes with an ill grace from one who thought it even very proper and patriotic to fuse with a party on a mere question of financial policy of the General Government. In thus characterizing this movement, the Governor has disclosed a disposition and feeling towards recent political associates, in comparison with the candor and straightness of motive predicated in his letter.

NIAGARA.

Funeral of Abbott Lawrence.

The Boston papers publish full accounts of the funeral of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE, which took place on Wednesday. Every mark of respect was shown to the deceased; flags on public buildings were displayed at half mast, stores and offices were closed, minute guns were fired, bells were tolled, and the funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people. The *Atlas* says:

The body of Mr. LAWRENCE, after the post mortem examination, was placed in ice, and remained undisturbed until early yesterday morning, when it was taken from the ice case, preparatory to burial. The coffin was of mahogany, covered with black cloth. The only ornaments were the usual silver studs, and three heavy silver handles on each side. It was perfectly plain. Upon the top was a silver plate bearing the inscription:

ABBOTT LAWRENCE,
BORN SEPTEMBER 16, 1792.
Died August 18, 1855.

The corpse was clad in a dress coat made of white cashmere, the neck being surrounded by a plain white cravat. After being placed in the coffin, the body was taken to the parlor, where it remained for two hours. There the family took the last look of their beloved head. The countenance of the deceased, although somewhat emaciated, looked very natural. There was the same noble expression, the same placid, calm, and yet pleasing features.

Among the notabilities present at the funeral were Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Judge SPRAGUE, &c. The church in Brattle-square, where the service was read by Dr. LOTHROP, was densely crowded and even the streets around the church were filled with men and women. The procession as it left for Mount Auburn was composed as follows: Following the mourners were forty-three gentlemen in carriages, who have been clerks in Mr. LAWRENCE's employ. Then followed the government of the Mechanic Charitable Association, Mercantile Library Association, and the employés of Mr. CHICKERING, numbering about two hundred, on foot. A large number of citizens followed in carriages. The procession reached Mount Auburn about 4 o'clock. The burial lot of the LAWRENCE family is situated on one of the most beautiful eminences in that lovely city of the dead. In it already repose the bodies of his brothers, AMOS and WILLIAM, and there now reposes all that remains of ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Death of Ex-Governor Metcalfe.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

Ex-Governor THOMAS METCALFE died at his seat, Forest Retreat, in Nicholas County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 18. He had suffered for near two weeks from fever, which eventuated in cholera, producing his death.

Governor METCALFE was a native of Farquier County, Va., where he was born on the 20th of March, 1780. When he was quite young his parents emigrated to this State and settled in Fayette, where he had the restricted advantages of a few months' attendance on a country school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his elder brother, a stone-cutter, but his father dying in three years after, the indentures were cancelled, and he set about making a livelihood for his mother and sisters. These he continued to support as long as necessity required—it being the proudest satisfaction of his life that to the mother who bore him, and the sisters who were the companions of his infancy, he had always been kind, even at times beyond his means.

Fond of study, the young mason made use of all his leisure hours, and soon were developed those strong attributes of intellect, always his characteristics. In 1809 he first appeared as a public speaker, the country then being agitated at a prospect of war with England. But his passion for the tented field had to be restrained until 1812, when he commanded a company at the battle of Fort Meigs, distinguishing himself by his prowess in the presence of an Indian force double the size of his. While absent on this campaign he was reelected to the Legislature, receiving every vote in the county but thirteen. He served in this body for several years, and was first elected to Congress in 1818, defeating Hon. JOSHUA DERSHA, afterwards Governor. He continued a leading member of the National Legislature until 1827, when he was chosen the National Republican candidate for Governor. In this contest, Hon. WM. T. BARRY, a man of great genius and fine address, was his opponent, representing the JACKSON interest. The canvass was one of intense excitement, the entire State being then visited for the first time by rival candidates. At the election, Gov. METCALF came out victorious by a majority of only seven hundred and nine votes. It established, however, the Whig ascendancy in Kentucky, interrupted in only one instance, until the election of Gov. POWELL.

In Congress and the Executive chair Governor METCALFE greatly distinguished himself by his ability and firmness. He was equal to all occasions and shrank from no responsibilities. Hon. GEORGE MCDUFFIE, of South Carolina, having challenged him to fight a duel, he accepted, chose Kentucky rifles and ten paces. The fire-eating Carolinian backed out.

In 1834 Gov. METCALFE was chosen to the State Senate, and in 1840 made President of the Board of Internal Improvement. In 1848 he was appointed to fill Mr. CRITTENDEN's unexpired term in the Senate. Since then he has chiefly confined himself to his farm, beautifully situated, half way between Maysville and Lexington. His old age has been crowned with honors, happy in view of the prosperity of the nation he had so well served. During the last political canvass he frequently addressed public assemblages, with all the vigor and eloquence of his youth. His intellectual strength had not abated one jot or tittle. He was always armed at all points for any controversy. Of a fiery and impetuous nature, he sympathized with the proud spirit of CLAY, and was always a follower of that statesman's fortunes. A stone-mason by trade, he always boasted of his service in that honorable line of the mechanic arts, and delighted in being called the "Old Stone Hammer."

Clairvoyants in Trouble—A Villainous Husband.

Pittsburg Journal, Thursday.

Yesterday morning a man named EDWARDS, the husband of the somewhat noted clairvoyant, Madame EDWARDS, whose stay in this city for some weeks has been very profitable to her in a pecuniary sense, deserted his wife, taking with him everything available, including $125 in money, gold chain, pencil and locket, valued at $60, a daguerreotype in a gold case set with diamonds, and several valuable silk dresses, leaving her absolutely destitute. Madame E. is in the greatest distress.

From her statements we learn that four years ago she eloped with this man EDWARDS, from her parents' home, near Portsmouth, N. H. Her parents are wealthy farmers. Discerning her qualifications for the line of business she is now pursuing, EDWARDS insisted on her devoting her time and attention to it, which she did with great success. Her profits were confided to him, and absorbed generally in providing fine clothing for him. Last week she presented him with a hundred dollar suit.

She says they lived together happily enough. But yesterday morning they had a few words of difficulty, whereupon he took his departure. She thinks he has gone to meet another woman. The boy who conveyed his trunks to the Allegheny depôt was found, and stated that he had been engaged several days ago for that purpose, and to do other things. He also stated that on Monday, EDWARDS visited the ground in which his child was interred, and arranged flowers, &c., around it, an act which speaks a little in his favor. The police telegraphed in every direction—and it is probable EDWARDS will be captured.

P. S.—The Mayor received a dispatch last evening, stating that EDWARDS had been arrested in Cleveland, and was in jail. Madam E. will go on this morning.

Attempt to Burn a Newspaper Office.

The Norfolk *Beacon* of Aug. 21 says: "Some demon in human form set fire to our office between 8 and 10 o'clock, on Saturday night. This makes the third attempt to burn us out within the last three years. The fire was kindled in the second story, under the steps leading to the third story, where we keep our supply of paper, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious damage, either to our stock or the building. The engines were promptly on the spot, and we return our most grateful thanks to each and every one of the Fire Companies, and to our friends and acquaintance generally, for the officious alacrity they afforded on the occasion. It is almost impossible to believe that there lives a wretch whose hellish heart should prompt him to an act of incendiarism at such a time as this. The pestilence has caused distress and misery enough for this community, God knows, without any addition to the overwhelming cry from the dust of death. The whole lower portion of the city, damaged as it is by its inhabitants, might have been destroyed by the act, and perhaps would have been, had the villain perpetrator applied his torch at a later hour."

The Fourth of July at Rio de Janeiro.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, writing from Rio on the 10th of July, gives the following account of the celebration in that city of the recent anniversary of our national independence:

This great day was not permitted to pass unnoticed or unhonored by Rosewell G. Scott, Esq., the American Consul at the above port, in Brazil. On the 2d of the month, notice was given that Mr. Scott would be glad to see every citizen of the United States, then in Rio de Janeiro, at his house in Consorio Velho, No. 20, at 3 o'clock, on the 4th of the month, to unite with him in doing honor to the day. Between one and two o'clock about twenty American citizens assembled at the residence of the Consul, where they were very cordially and gracefully received by Mr. and Mrs. Scott. After warm congratulations upon the return of the great day, finding our country still happy, prosperous and rapidly advancing, the company, about half past two o'clock, introduced into a spacious hall, where a rich collation was ready for them; and two long tables, covered with cold meats, turkeys, tongues, pies of oysters, mutton, wines, pickles, confectionery, and a variety of fruits, and adorned with lovely flowers, were soon filled by the gay and happy company. Mrs. Scott, who is a great favorite in Rio, and admired and respected by her many acquaintances, was accompanied to the table by Mr. SAMPS, a sweet American lady, the wife of Mr. SAMPS, an American merchant here. The parlor and dining-room of the Consul were handsomely adorned with many flags of the United States, and some of Brazil, furnished by Mr. Scott by the captains of American vessels, of whom a number partook of the dinner. Mr. Scott took the chair of one table, aided by Mr. Cooper, an American merchant resident here from Baltimore; while the other table was placed in the care of Captain Rowan G. Scott, Jr., late acting Consul of Rio, assisted by Mr. MANN, the Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brazil. The Rev. Mr. Buckman pronounced a brief and most benediction before the repast commenced. After the company had discussed the many good things before them, the cup of the Consul brought them to order and silence. He addressed them in a manner that seemed to give great satisfaction, and was several times interrupted by the applause and cheers of his hearers; and, at the end of his remarks, he called for private toasts, all of which were received with marked satisfaction by the company, and many of which were followed with bumpers of applause.

Descent of the Police on a Theatre in Operation.

From the Daily Commercial, Aug. 20.

It is well known to the community, that the managers of Tivoli Theatre, on-Vine-street, opposite Freeman's Hall, have been in the habit, each Sabbath evening, of giving what they term "Sunday Concerts," but that the music is always much more secular than sacred in its character. Last evening Madame THIELMAN, wife of the manager, together with a couple of gentlemen, were on the stage, singing an air from the opera of "Fra Diavolo," when suddenly a detachment of the Police entered at the door, headed by Lieut. LAWRENCE, and made their way towards the front. As they neared the stage Madame THIELMAN discovered them and fled. This was the signal for a general scamper. The Bass Drum abandoned the orchestra, and endeavored to escape under the legs of the audience, but being of rather bulky proportions, was seized on *derriere* and borne in triumph to the Station-House. The Cornet and the two Violins endeavored to fare through the back entrance, but met with a similar fate, while the Trombone, who was a little blind and deaf, continued to blow a blast that would have set HANEMAN on Mammoths in a delirium.

The scene among the audience was laughable in the extreme. The girls screamed prodigiously, or fainted outright—while their beaux vociferated in choice German vernacular, or swore a good round English "G—d D—n." A general rush was made towards the door, and in a few moments the theatre was vacant.

The following is the roster of those who were arrested: Hipolite Boberts, Charles Conrad, Emile Trebbin, Henry Hence, Lawrence Obert, Conrad Kramer, W. Leopold, John D. Heiner, J. H. Stobel, Frederick Reeder, Theodore Halle and Mons. Thielman. They were all released from custody, on Mr. VARWIG, of the City Council, going their bail, and will have a hearing to-day before the Police Court.

Wyandot Indians holding an Election—Their Land Claims.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing on the 14th of August, says:

To-day, the Wyandots are holding their election for Chief, and a more interesting and impressive scene I never witnessed. This nation was, a few years ago, the most populous, powerful and warlike of the whole region of the North, and are now dwindled down to the small number of six or seven hundred, all told. Some of them are men of remarkable sense, whose practical observation and sound discretion have induced them to quit many traditional and savage customs, and to form a sort of republican government. They now elect their rulers, and to-day they are to choose their Chief, or President. The polls are held at a lodge about two hundred yards from the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, and within full view of passing steamboats. The judges of election are these old braves, who have the confidence of the nation. The voting is done by ballot—and how gravely it proceeds! How unlike the elections of the white man! How much more orderly, dignified and quiet! There is no excitement, no noise—no electioneering or loud words. They steal silently from the forest; they congregate in small squads beneath the boughs of spreading elms; they confer together gravely, and then, as stately relics of a mighty race, they step with a sense of conscious sovereignty to the ballot-box, and vote for the Chieftain of their choice. What an example to their white brethren.

In a treaty with this Nation in 1852, the Government of the United States granted to them a small portion of that beautiful and fertile country that lies between and in an acute angle of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and thirty-two floating positions which can be located on any of the public lands west of the Mississippi River. These floating positions they are now offering for sale, and some of them have been purchased this morning at the marketably low sum of eight hundred dollars! A section, you know, is 640 acres; so that, at the rate of $800 per section, they will receive only $25,600 for 20,480 acres of the choicest lands in the world. They can be located in Kansas, Nebraska, or anywhere, without waiting for surveys, and the title becomes complete at the moment of location.

New Proposed Railroad.

From the St. Lawrence Republican, Aug. 21.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that a project is in contemplation by a responsible number of our leading capitalists, to construct a railroad from Ogdensburg to a point near the Forest House, in the town of Canton, where a connection is to be perfected with the Watertown and Potsdam Railroad, and through the Watertown and Rome Road with the New-York Central

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

SIXTH DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Constitutional questions exercise the mind of the Association. With many men, there are many minds. No great Expounder appears; and the body is tossed to and fro by divers winds of doctrine.

A large part of the session has been occupied today with elaborate discussions of a new draft of the Constitution, prepared by amendments to that which was proposed at the Washington meeting. Great difference of opinion existed, and members came nearer a quarrel than they have yet done.

Early in the session, the existing Constitution and the Constitution as proposed to be amended, were printed in parallel sections, and freely distributed among the members. On the 18th and 20th inst., (Saturday and Monday last,) the Committee on the Constitution took these amendments, overhauled them, re-amended, and reported a new draft, which, wet from the press, was this morning placed in the hands of members. It was as if a shell had suddenly dropped among combustibles, with the fuse burning. Tammany Hall would not have been ashamed of the uproar. Seven men were on the floor at once, each trying to cry loudest "Mr. President!" Two hours passed away. I shall not attempt to follow all the recrimination that was indulged, nor to record the apologies which followed when the parties who were hit threw back sharp swords for balls. It was an exciting season.

Professors AGASSIZ, MITCHEL, BACHE, HENRY, PEIRCE, CASWELL, Capt. WILKES, and any number besides, had a word to say. Mr. PEIRCE finally declared the whole discussion to be foolish and unprofitable, and he cut sharply right and left. Professor BACHE, as Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, stood on the platform to await the result. Dr. B. A. GOULD, Secretary of the Committee, replied tartly to something that Prof. W. B. ROGERS had said.

Many of the members appeared to lean towards an abolition of all Constitutions. They would like an Annual Convention equally well as an organized Association; particularly if that Association is unequal to the task of forming its code of rules peaceably.

By way of compromise, a motion of Prof. CASWELL's was carried, postponing the consideration of the whole subject for one year, until the meeting in Albany. A twelvemonth will give time for reflection. Members can procure copies of the proposed Constitution from Prof. LOVERING, if they like.

WHAT THE BUGBEAR IS.

It appears to be conceded that the root of all the trouble is in a jealousy of the power of the Standing Committee.

That body, controlling the action of the Association, has been subject to unkind remarks from the first, emanating from discontented members. The Washington Constitution proposed to increase its members to *twenty six*; the Providence draft reduces it to *eighteen*, and also provides for the creation of the office of Vice-President, while arbitrary power is placed in the hands of the Committee. It is to assign papers, arrange the business, suggest places and times of meeting, examine or exclude papers; appoint the local Committee; nominate persons for membership; decide upon publications, &c., &c. Power like this, it is contended, should not be wielded by a limited number. The new Constitution leaves the management mainly in the hands of the Standing Committee.

MR. BRAINERD'S CASE.

Mr. JOHN BRAINERD's case came up again. A Committee, consisting of PEIRCE and DANA, reported that the conclusions of the paper on "Pebbles," that Mr. B. presented at Cleveland, were utterly absurd, and recommended that the Association refuse to print. So voted.

Afterwards Mr. BRAINERD got up to make a personal explanation. He considered that the Association was doing a bad thing by discouraging investigators whose results may differ from those of others.

Nobody replied.

LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR ALBANY.

The following gentlemen were to-day appointed the local Committee for the meeting in Albany:

Dr. F. B. Beck, Thomas W. Olcott, Ezra P. Prentice, Erastus Corning, Hon. D. D. Barnard, J. V. L. Pruyn, Gideon Hawley, Hon. A. J. Parker, Dr. Thomas Hun.

INVITATIONS TO DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

On motion of Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, it was resolved that invitations to attend the future meetings of the Association be extended to learned bodies, and distinguished individuals in foreign lands.

Prof. MITCHEL held out a hope that the Astronomer Royal of England, Mr. AIRY, would be present at the Albany meeting.

Prof. AGASSIZ was warmly in favor of the proposition to invite others from abroad. A similar interchange of courtesies prevails among the scientific associations of Germany, France and Italy.

A SCIENTIFIC INDEX.

On motion of Prof. PEIRCE, the Association endorsed the plan of a Scientific Index of papers in Mathematics, &c., presented a day or two ago by Lieut. HUNT, and a resolution was adopted declaring the importance of such enterprises in advancing the interests of science.

Prof. AGASSIZ hoped to see this plan extended to other branches of science. His own labors in this direction have resulted in the issue of four octavo volumes of five hundred pages each, relating solely to papers in Natural History. These were published abroad, and there are probably not more than four or five copies in the United States.

REPORT ON THE ECLIPSE.

Prof. BACHE, as Chairman of the Committee to observe the eclipse of May, 1854, reported briefly that the *view of many of the observers* was obscured by clouds, but that the results of the observations that were made, have appeared in the *Astronomical Journal*. The Committee asked to be discharged.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES.

Like faithful servants, the following Committees have finished their labors: to-day they were all discharged:

1. To memorialize Congress in relation to a Geographical Department of the Congress Library.

2. To memorialize Congress for an appropriation to enable Prof. MITCHEL to perfect and apply his new Astronomical Apparatus.

3. On the Solar Eclipse of May 26, 1854.

CLEVELAND PROCEEDINGS TO BE REPUBLISHED.

The Standing Committee report that arrangements have been made to republish the volume of Cleveland Proceedings, which was so horribly mangled.

PISCICULTURE.

Fish-breeding has been lately talked of.

On motion of Prof. AGASSIZ, a Committee was appointed to-day to memorialize the Legislature of New-York in reference to the subject. The Committee consists of Prof. AGASSIZ and Mr. DANA of New-Haven.

CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER.

A description of the geology and mineral associations of the Quicksilver mine of New-Almaden, California, was given by Mr. BLAKE. The ore is a massive sulphuret or cinnabar, identical in composition with vermillion. It is found in a series of beds interspersed with rock; some of the latter are highly charged with the ore. It also occurs in long irregular veins. Thickness, sometimes eight feet. The rocks are similar to those of San Francisco, and like them have the peculiar flinty metamorphic character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With the exception of one or two papers which *may or may not come up to-morrow*, the Association has now disposed of ninety contributions to *Science*.

Some of these were valuable results of careful *investigation*; others were purely *technical*, and required a lavish expenditure of chalk in the way of blackboard illustration; others again did not amount to any certain sum.

To-day, Prof. GUYOT has given an exemplification of the character of the New-England rocks.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS has discussed the Geology of India, in a paper presented in his behalf by President HITCHCOCK. M.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, 1855.

A severe disappointment was sustained this morning. The Association has missed, by the smallest chance in the world, the opportunity of holding its next session at West Point. It yesterday agreed to meet at Albany in August, 1856, and appointed the Local Committee for that place; when an exceedingly polite invitation from Major BARNARD, Superintendent of the Military Academy, was received, conveying the permission of the Secretary of War to employ the Academy property for the entertainment of this body. As the thing was already fixed there was no remedy. Members are much disappointed. Some of them say it will be a warning not to be in a hurry hereafter to fix upon the place of meeting too early; they will *wait now till the session runs out* to the little end before they decide. Several had spoken in my hearing of the eligibility of West Point, but as no invitation came and it is Uncle Sam's property, Albany was taken instead. A vote of thanks was returned. Who knows but we may go there another year if the invitation is on hand brisk and early? But Albany is hospitable.

STORM PREDICTIONS DON'T WORK.

Prof. HENRY made a verbal report on behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate the storm theory of Mr. BASSNETT. The Committee invited Mr. BASSNETT, who has a new plan to hold forth, to predict the weather,—for a space of two months, I think it was. He did so. The Committee received his predictions, and watched them and the weather. They worked well enough for *ten days*; the weather staying just as *Mr. B. said it would*;—but on the eleventh there came a change, and Mr. BASSNETT was confounded by the perversity of the elements. Prof. HENRY thereupon announces that Mr. BASSNETT's theory is utterly false. Mr. BASSNETT is supposed to be settled.

Mr. J. D. WHITNEY had a long description to-day of the rocks of the Lake Superior region. The facts have appeared in print in the report made to Congress by FOSTER & WHITNEY. FOSTER, I hear, has given up geology and gone into politics and Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts, and is likely to go to Congress. Better than cracking rocks; paying better certainly. Mr. FOSTER was conspicuous at former meetings of the Association.

A complete copy of the Proceedings of the body was voted to the Providence Athenæum, and another to the University.

Dr. TORREY, the President, left the Chair, called Prof. BACHE to occupy it, and proceeded to describe two remarkable plants of California and Sonora. Mr. N. P. GRAY, Naturalist of the Expedition to Sonora, had sent him a long letter, descriptive, which was read. One plant (the Sonora) was found growing below the surface of the ground, had a root two feet long, and was much sought after by the Indians. It is something like a mushroom, has the taste of the sweet potato, only more delicate, and is cooked by roasting on hot coals. The California plant has a root of sizeable dimensions, as large as a barrel, Dr. TORREY says.

BIG TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BLAKE has given an account of a grove of Mammoth Trees in Calaveras County, which as we are talking of California, may be worth saying a word about. He says the grove is near the sources of the Colorado River, in a sheltered valley, 5,000 feet above the sea-level. The valley is densely wooded with evergreen trees. One hundred and ninety trees of great size have been counted within a space a quarter of a mile square. They stand generally in groups of two or three together. Sizes range from diameters of fifteen to thirty feet; and heights of two hundred and fifty to three hundred and sixty. One was measured by Mr. BLAKE, which is still standing. It measures 94 feet in circumference at the roots, giving a diameter of 31 feet.

COMMITTEES.

Sundry individual Committees, appointed to investigate given subjects, were continued for another year. The Committees appointed at Cleveland were Profs. BACHE, on Tides; HENRY, on Atmospheric Electricity; HALL, on Paleozoic Rocks; J. LAWRENCE SMITH, on Micro-Chemistry; GIBBS, on Organic Chemistry; LEIDY, on Fossil Reptiles; PEIRCE, on Planetary Perturbations; Dr. BURNETT, on Recent Advances in Anatomy and Physiology; AGASSIZ, on Alternations of Generation; DANA, on Geographical Distributions; HALDEMAN, on Ethnology; GOULD, on Electro-Chronographic Observations.

Dr. BURNETT has died since the Washington meeting. He was still a very young man, but in his investigations of anatomy had given much promise. He was an active member of the Association.

Dr. GIBBS and Prof. PEIRCE reported at this meeting; so did Prof. HENRY in part. The rest furnished no formal reports, and were continued.

THE WIND-UP—A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The customary closing sentiments formed a feature of the Complimentary Dinner, which was today tendered to the Association by the citizens, and (as Prof. BACHE insists,) by the *citizenesses* of Providence.

The dinner was presided over by Prof. ALEXIS CASWELL, of Brown University. A hundred and fifty gentlemen, accompanied by their ladies, sat down. Dr. WAYLAND was called out for a speech and gave one. He spoke to a sentiment to the *"Progress of the Race."*

Prof. PEIRCE, of Harvard, was solid, and facetious mathematically.

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL was funny astronomically.

Prof. HENRY was inclined to philosophize naturally.

Prof. HALL, of Albany, (President elect,) was geologically ornate.

In short, gentlemen carried out the idea of their specialties, and the occasion was pleasant.

We sat at table from 2, when the collation was served up under the University Tent upon the Green, till the shades of the afternoon fell with drops of rain, and then we scampered away.

So ends this meeting, and a very respectable one it has been, in point both of numbers and character. The citizens have opened their houses freely for evening entertainments. Soirees have been been given by Mayor SMITH, Mr. BROWN (son of the founder of the University), Gen. DYER, ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Esq., and Dr. TOBEY. The elegance of these receptions could not have been excelled. By means of them the Association has had a pleasant taste of the social enjoyments of Providence.

MR. BIGELOW'S CASE.

Mr. A. BIGELOW has favored me with an especial notice in the columns of the TIMES. Give me space to reiterate exactly what I stated in the first place. Mr. BIGELOW had a paper on the "Drift," to read in the Geological Section; he was put on the programme; got up to read when his turn came; was called on to stop by Mr. LESLEY; did stop; was informed that his facts were purely elementary, and were such as everybody knew who pretended to be a geologist; and, though he may have been, and probably was, treated in an unnecessarily summary manner by Mr. LES[LEY], and he would, as soon as he wished it. The Section did, with Mr. BIGELOW [illegible], presently took his hat, went to his hotel, and left the city next morning. As to the *references* to Mr. DANA, I am reliably informed that the discourse furnished to that gentleman was barely *ten lines* long. Had Mr. BIGELOW been equally saving of the time of the Association, he would have escaped censure. He is a young man, and I am sorry to have to say thus much publicly about a matter which must be mortifying to him. I beg him, however, to refrain from accusing me of misrepresentations.

THANKS.

A private vote of thanks, on behalf of the TIMES, and I have done. The editors of the Providence *Journal* have laid me under special obligations for the use of their premises after the hours for closing. The Librarian of Brown University, Mr. R. A. GUILD, has done "his possible" to be amiable, and has made me so. I am obliged. M.

The following are the remarks of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., of this City, on the death of Mr. LAWRENCE, delivered at the meeting of the Association on Monday:

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES rose to second the resolutions. He concurred most cordially in the judicious and eloquent tribute paid by Prof. BACHE to the private virtues and public services of Mr. LAWRENCE, and would only advert, in addition, to the position he had occupied in respect to American science, as rendering the proposed expression of feeling by this Association peculiarly appropriate.

Mr. LAWRENCE was probably the most important of the many important links which bind this Association to the community around it. In truth, he was the very type of that great and generous portion of the American public, ready and willing, at all times, to lend their hands, and heads, and hearts, and purse to the support of science. Nay, more. Mr. LAWRENCE stood forth a living exponent of the wide-spread opinion now pervading the American mind, that collegiate education is radically defective. He saw and felt, what so many others are beginning to see and feel, that man was made to study Nature; that physical science has become a positive necessity in any enlightened scheme of instruction; that the hitherto undisputed sway of mere language, of quiddities and verbal subtleties, has passed away. In a word, in ABBOTT LAWRENCE the fundamental idea was made incarnate, that men, to be men, must study not only *words*, but *things*.

Mr. R. said that, for one, he held the charge that the community in general was indifferent to the necessity of the highest culture, to be wholly unfounded. On the contrary, the public desired and *demanded* a more comprehensive education, one more suited to their best and highest interests and necessities, not a narrow teaching drawn from the mouldering cloisters of dark and bygone ages, but a full, fresh, living volume of instruction, both in science and in letters, enlarged, modernized, and adapted to the century and to the civilization in which we are actually existing.

Mr. R. said it had been his good fortune frequently to hear from Mr. LAWRENCE full and animated expositions of his views on this all-important point,—and it was but due to his memory now to bear testimony to the strong, manly sense, the practical sagacity, the noble, ample patriotism, which he carried into the whole subject. His broad and enlightened vision had enabled him to discern in this young empire of ours, a new people, placed by the Providence of God on a new and all-but untrodden continent, here to build up a new world, by the fullest development and best exertion of all their physical, intellectual and moral powers. Taking such a view, how could Mr. LAWRENCE think any education sufficient or suitable which should be devoted all but exclusively to languages and metaphysics, and failed to include a thorough study of the vast material Universe, with all its varied and majestic concords, its mighty and beneficent powers and agencies? Convinced of the wretched short-comings in this respect of most of our existing Colleges, Mr. LAWRENCE founded and endowed on a scale of requisite amplitude, the Scientific School at Cambridge, bearing his honored name,—and there it will stand, for coming ages, and as long as the educational history of our country shall endure, the precursor and model of kindred establishments, to be scattered broadcast throughout our favored land. It is not for this Association to add to the large and honest renown of their lamented patron, associate and friend. He has himself sown the seed of his own ample and glorious harvest,—for where in all the broad expanse of our continental Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is there a community or hamlet so small or remote, as not to know and pronounce the name of ABBOTT LAWRENCE, as the most sagacious, patriotic and munificent patron of American science?

PROVIDENCE.

Brown University—The Commencement—Dr. Wayland's Resignation—Things in Providence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The city of Providence, great in memories of ROGER WILLIAMS, important to the little State of Rhode Island as one-half of its capital, and very steep as regards its hills, is a good place to come to and a better one to stay in. We who have been here a week in attendance upon the meeting of that learned scientific body which has so many terrible names for a simple subject, are considerably astonished to find that it is so much of a place, and agreeably entertained by rambles among the factories.

The great event of the day is the approaching withdrawal of Rev. Dr. WAYLAND from the Presidency of the University—an office which he has filled for twenty-nine years, and in which he will be succeeded at the commencement of the next term by Rev. Dr. SEARS, of Boston.

Dr. WAYLAND's resignation was tendered to the Executive Board of the Corporation on the 31st of July. He was appointed President of the University in the year 1826, soon after the resignation of Dr. MESSER. He entered upon the performance of his duties in January, 1827. Four Presidents have been installed over the College since its foundation, eighty-seven years ago. Dr. JAMES MANNING was appointed first President in 1765, and was succeeded by Rev. JONATHAN MAXCY in 1792; Rev. ASA MESSER in 1802, and Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND in 1827. Dr. WAYLAND's age is about fifty-five, and that of his successor about the same. A man of commanding presence, polished in manners and in speech, hospitable, kind-hearted and progressive, Dr. WAYLAND has made as many warm personal friends as he has literary admirers. *It is understood that he retires from active life in* order to devote himself to the writing of books. The preparation for the Press of the matter which he has accumulated, will be no inconsiderable labor.

The ex-President, as we must now call him, married a fortune, and has amassed a large property. He has, according to the ordinary laws of life, a hale and hearty old age of retirement before him. He is erecting a handsome house—his present residence being the property of the University, and destined only for the occupancy of the President.

Brown University is old. It ought to grow gray—have mosses and lichens clambering up its sides—be possessed by spiders spinning webs in dark corners—have a general air of antiquity about it. But it does none of these things. Its buildings, save where the stucco has fallen from Manning Hall, are in excellent repair. Its grounds are beautiful. It has plenty of fresh, sweet air, blowing off green fields and smelling of hay and flowering plants. There is no dust. Nothing but sward and clean gravel. Its corner-stone was laid by Mr. JOHN BROWN, May 14, 1771. Mr. BROWN *gave his name to the University*, and very much money. His son, now living here in princely wealth, entertained the members of the American Association last week. Mr. JOHN C. BROWN is a bachelor, and a bibliopolis, with a library filled with the rarest works, obtained sometimes at prices which in this country are fabulous—as for instance $2,500 for a choice old volume.

The University Library is in Manning Hall, presided over by Mr. GUILD, who sits among 28,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. In English in Greek 2,000; in German 2,000; Italian and Spanish 1,500; Welsh, Hebrew, &c., 1,000. An assortment. *Only three books have been lost* during the last seven years, and these in the time of the *carelessness that the Professors take away when* they were to get "posted," and the season that the College boys devour. In 1793 there were 2,137 volumes all told.

The Annual Commencement takes place Sept. 4 and 5. Address before the Alumni by Hon. CHARLES S. BRADFORD; oration before the literary societies by JAMES T. BRADY, *of New-York*; poem by JOHN G. SAXE; address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York. Public exercises of Commencement Day on Wednesday, 5th. Graduating class, 30 in number. The dinner will take place under the tent on the green, where they always feed the multitude. This tent, by the way, was made expressly for Commencement dinners at the time the new system was introduced.

That system, of which so much has been said, will find but little favor at the hands of Dr. SEARS. It is very probable that the College will speedily return, in part at least, to the ancient fashion.

The last annual catalogue shows the names of 283 students.

The funds of the University amount to $190,000. The lands and other property are valued at $500,000 more.

So much for the Brown University. The facts may interest somebody.

Heard a funny anecdote yesterday. A couple came to be married, and were in a hurry. The laws of Rhode Island require publishment of the banns. No meeting was down for that night. A Baptist clergyman of repute in this city, sympathized with them in their extremity. A church was opened. Two or three got together, a psalm was sung, a chapter read, and then the banns—and then "come forward" said the dominie, and the twain were made one. It was all done in an hour. True as the Rhode Island law.

Went through the screw factory day before yesterday—watched the manufacture of a wee specimen, from the time it was a big rusty piece of iron till it had been squeezed, and hammered, and sharpened, and ground, and was finally turned out an infinitessimal screw. The New-England Screw Company employs 600 persons, turns out 6,000 gross of screws per day, and was only established in the year 1840.

Jewelry is a branch of manufacture much attended to; and the fame of the locomotive trade is universal.

The city is rich, prosperous and fairly governed. The inhabitants keep Sunday, but do not keep the Maine Law—or if they do keep it, don't reverence it. It is kept mainly for show, not use—just like a great many things in this world. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Yellow Fever Infection.

The ship *Louisiana* arrived at Quarantine on the 9th inst. from New-Orleans, having lost on her passage two persons from yellow fever. She was quarantined and ordered to discharge her cargo on lighters, and to convey the same to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. On the 18th inst., nine days from her arrival, half of her cargo being discharged, and no new case of fever appearing, the Captain and Consignees appealed to the Health Officer to allow the vessel, with the balance of her cargo, to come to the City, saying that there had been no new cases of fever since their arrival, and that in all probability there was not the slightest fear from the vessel or her cargo. The request was refused, and the order to discharge her entire was insisted upon. On the morning of the 19th inst. another case of yellow fever, well marked, made its appearance upon one of the crew, and was sent to the Hospital. This case exhibited the propriety of detaining the vessel and discharging her cargo at Quarantine; and it shows, in a remarkable manner, the tenacity with which the infection of yellow fever clings to vessels and cargoes.

Board of Councilmen Committee on Charges.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges against Mr. Street Commissioner FURBY, assembled yesterday afternoon in the Library of the City Hall.

After some delay, Mr. Councilman PINCKNEY arrived, and the following gentlemen composed the Committee: Messrs. WEBBER, JACKSON and PINCKNEY.

S. D. Moulton, sworn and examined by the Chairman: Has not, of his own knowledge, any knowledge of Mr. FURBY's receiving moneys for giving contracts to certain parties; has heard by common report of such matters; knows Mr. PHILIP FOHEY; has heard him say he had to pay $500 to get the plan of the parapet wall in Fifty-first-street, East River; Mr. FOHEY had a contract to regulate and grade Fifty-first-street, from Third avenue to East River.

Witness stated this of his own knowledge. In this specification, as FOHEY informed him, was a clause requiring him to build a wall according to a certain plan furnished by the Street Commissioner. Mr. FOHEY commenced, and progressed with the work until it was time he should have the plan of the wall, so as to get out the stone for the purpose of building it. The plan was kept back for some purpose or other, so that he was unable to complete the street last Fall. He informed witness that his prices per foot for building the wall had been put in, but he could not get the plan.

This plan he finally obtained, "at a pretty dear rate." These were the words he used to witness. Mr. FOHEY completed the street, got his assessments in, and received his money.

Mr. JACKSON wished to know if hearsay testimony was valid. As one of the Committee he objected to it. Mr. FURBY was not here, nor represented by counsel.

Mr. WEBBER said the witness kept Mr. FOHEY's accounts and knew all his affairs. He was in his confidence. The Chairman, Mr. PINCKNEY, was in favor of receiving this testimony only for what it was worth.

Mr. JACKSON would move that all be struck out, except what the witness knew of his own knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN was inclined to attach little importance to anything except direct testimony. Mr. WEBBER said, the rules of a strictly judicial tribunal were scarcely applicable here, and asked the witness *whether he had any knowledge of* any such charge as evident in the books of his employer, Mr. FOHEY. To which the witness replied, that there had been some political differences between them; that he had mentioned the matter to Alderman HERRICK. He had no doubt but that all Fohey had told him was true to the letter.

Mr. PINCKNEY said it was desirable to obtain the direct evidence of Mr FOHEY. He was now farming in Michigan. The witness observed that all he knew on the subject was derived from information afforded him by Mr. FOHEY; has no knowledge of Mr. FURBY's receiving any other money on account of any other contract; knows the condition of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fiftieth-streets, to be in the same condition now as for the past twenty years; noticed that ordinances had been passed to grade the avenue; has no knowledge why this matter has been delayed.

Being asked if he knew ought more "of his own knowledge," the witness answered he did not.

Alderman Anson Herrick, sworn and examined: Knows Mr. PHILLIP FOHEY; knows nothing about his contract to grade the Third-avenue; understood he had one; never saw it; recollects Mr. FOHEY's assessment list coming into his hands; it was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and came from the Board of Councilmen; had a conversation with Mr. FOHEY as to the confirmation of that contract.

Being asked, "Have you any knowledge of Mr. FOHEY *receiving $1,500 in lieu* of the $500 given to Mr. FURBY?" witness said he had no such knowledge; told Mr. FOHEY if he had given any money, to get it back; gave this advice voluntarily.

The Chairman said his object in subpœning Alderman HERRICK and Mr. MOULTON, was that the truth might be got at.

The Committee being provided with no other witnesses, adjourned to next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

Drowned.

On Wednesday afternoon as the sloop Hornet was lying at the foot of [illegible] street, New-York, the captain, [illegible] MURPHY, the boat [illegible] into the water. [illegible] drowned, and his body was not recovered.

Charge of Corruption against Alderman Moser.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charge of corruption against Alderman MOSER, as preferred by Alderman HOFFMIRE, met yesterday at 3 P. M. Present—Alderman ELY (Chairman) and HERRICK.

Alderman MOSER and HOFFMIRE were both in attendance.

Alderman ELY, Chairman of the Committee, asked Alderman HOFFMIRE if his witnesses were present, and if so, who he desired to be called first.

Alderman HOFFMIRE was about to name a witness when Alderman HERRICK interrupted him, and expressed his wish before the investigation was entered upon to have the charges brought against Alderman MOSER specifically mentioned. It was well in the first place, he considered, to know as to what they were going to investigate.

Alderman ELY said it was known the charge was one of official corruption. This, though properly a general term, he contended was specific in its signification as touching the character and integrity of Alderman MOSER as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He called the Clerk to read the resolution designating the charge, and the truthfulness or erroneousness of which they were empowered to examine into. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made by the Alderman of the Fifth Ward against the Alderman of the Third Ward, and that such Committee be instructed to report the facts and the testimony, with the right to call before them witnesses and papers.

This resolution, Alderman ELY contended, specified plainly enough the charge. How the charge was sustained could only be shown by the testimony that might be adduced.

Alderman MOSER asked the Chairman if he ever knew or heard of a case in a court of law, where a party was tried upon any charge without distinct specifications under that charge being first enunciated.

Alderman ELY said he did not pretend to be posted thoroughly upon the requisitions of regularly constituted courts, nor did he consider it pertinent to the present case. He desired, in the matter before them, the doors should be thrown wide open—the wider he thought the better. He desired Alderman MOSER might come out clean washed from *any and every imputation of corruption.*

Alderman HOFFMIRE stated that he never had made any particular charge touching any particular act of Alderman MOSER.

Alderman MOSER—Yes, Sir, you did, and reiterated it when called upon in the Aldermen's Chamber for explanation.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—I retracted what I previously said as far as my knowledge was concerned, and said I would bring parties who could testify to Alderman MOSER having received money as a bribe.

Alderman MOSER—You charged me with taking money from the Merchants' Line.

The CHAIRMAN—Never in open Board.

Alderman MOSER—It was elsewhere.

Alderman HOFFMIRE—It was nowhere. I never brought such a charge.

Alderman MOSER—Alderman BAIRD can tell a different story.

Between the Chairman and Alderman HERRICK a prolonged discussion ensued in ineffectual attempts to agree as to the basis of conducting the examination. The Chairman adhered to his proposition to have the field of investigation wide and expansive. It was, he urged, a simple case of reference, and should be proceeded with as was the universal practice in reference cases. Alderman HERRICK strenuously insisted the charges should be specifically named before he should consent to any witnesses being sworn. As the Chairman proposed, all the scandal that was, or ever had been afloat about the Board of Aldermen might be inquired into. He asked that the charge be written out—the one of corruption was general and vague. Meanwhile, Aldermen HOFFMIRE and MOSER indulged in occasional remark and rejoinder of not over courteous or mild character. Agreement between the two members of the Committee being declared impossible, it was at length decided to adjourn without further action until a call of the Chairman. And so—after four attempts at a meeting—adjourned the first session of the Committee in this case.

Attempted Suicide.

An attempt to commit suicide was made by a man, whose name, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be M. D. DIMICK. At about 12½ o'clock, as Policeman THOMPSON of the First District, was patrolling his beat, he heard the report of a pistol discharged twice in immediate succession. Looking in the direction of the explosion, he saw at about ten paces distance a man fall to the ground. On going to the spot, the marks of the gun-wads were found upon his thigh. The man, on being questioned, attributed his rash act to "trouble." On his person was found in money, $28 60, a bullet mould, two keys, a bottle containing gun-powder, two knives and a snuff-box. He was conveyed to the Police Station.

Editorial Amenities.

The *Banner of the Cross* thus speaks of the *Churchman*:—"We cannot consent to bandy words with such a scurrilous sheet as this has become; and sincerely commiserating the marked change in its tone and character since it came into the hands of its present conductors, it will take much to provoke us ever to notice it again." To which the *Churchman* responds—"Of course, we do not look for the approval of clergymen who can devote that time and attention to editing newspapers which they have solemnly engaged to give diligently and wholly to their priestly and pastoral duties."

Rescued from Drowning.

At about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a boy five years of age fell off the dock at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, into the East River, where he would have been drowned had not Officer KNIFFIN, the dockmaster of the Twenty-first District, jumped into the water and rescued him as he was sinking for the last time. The child was given to its mother, by whom life was retained. This is the third party that this same officer has snatched from a sudden death since he was on the post.

Camphene Explosion.

The alarm of fire in the Sixth District on Wednesday evening last, was occasioned by the bursting of a camphene lamp in the barber's shop No. 84 Pike-street.

Run Over.

At about midnight on Wednesday, a man named HENRY THOMAS was run over by a carriage as he was crossing to the Fulton ferry. Being badly hurt, he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The Steamboat New World.

The *New World*, which was being rebuilt and enlarged at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, will take her place as a night boat between New-York and Albany next Tuesday. She is a splendid vessel, and contains several accommodations not yet used by any other boat. The extreme length, over all, is 372 feet and greatest width, outside the guards, 69 feet. She has two tiers of state rooms, fore and aft the colonnades, with open domes for the purpose of light and ventilation. All the state rooms aft are furnished with water supplied from the tanks on board, which is a great improvement on the old system. There are 232 state rooms, together with 60 open berths, situated amidships on each side the main deck aft the ladies saloon; 34 saloons for the accommodation of families, and one bridal chamber. The gallery which surrounds the main deck was designed by Mr. NEWTON, and displays some elaborate and classic ornamentation. The paddle boxes contain a representation of the globe, with a map of both hemispheres, supported on either side by spread eagles carved from the wood.

The *New World* is certainly the most superb of our river boats, nothing being wanting in elegance of construction or extent of accommodation.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met on Wednesday afternoon, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

A report from the Committee on County Offices auditing several bills from the Census Marshals was received and read, the names and amounts being as follows:

Isaac Bell, $[illegible]; F. A. Wood, $[illegible]; James Burton, $152; D. D. Forbes, $90; Charles Tripp, $120; W. C. Marypenny, $115; James Morris, $100; Joseph [illegible], $170; Charles Oakley, $165; Jas. H. Dunnell, $[illegible]; David H. Dick, $114; W. Prior, $167; John Brady, $[illegible]; Geo. T. La Due, $[illegible]; M. N. Jones, $114; John Williams, $118; Hiram Burdett, $128; [illegible] Smith, $[illegible]; P. C. [illegible], $[illegible]; John H. [illegible] [illegible] wood, $[illegible]; Jas. [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] $70; G. Van [illegible], $[illegible]; O. H. [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible] $[illegible]; [illegible] $[illegible]; [illegible] $[illegible].

And that the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to draw his warrants in favor of the above named [illegible] for the several amounts named. [illegible] the previous question was called for, and on taking the ayes and noes the report was adopted by 13 to 2.

Soon after which the meeting adjourned.

How Young Girls are Ruined.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, as a gentleman was passing up Broadway on business, he was accosted at the corner of [illegible]-street by a rather good-looking girl, apparently about 15 years old. He would have passed on, but something in her [illegible] and manner caused him to stop and question her. Her tale is simple, and he hopes repetition of [illegible]. It is as follows:

She stated that she was not quite 15 years old, was an Irish girl, and an orphan—that she had arrived in this country about four months since, and although she tried every day for a month after her arrival to get some situation, by advertising and otherwise, she was unsuccessful. As her money was running short, the people where she boarded began to look coldly upon her, and at length thrust her into the street. When passing an intelligence office she "invested" her last half-dollar with the proprietor in the attempt to procure a situation. She had not been in the office more than half an hour when a well-dressed gentleman entered, and casting his eyes over the girls there seated, stopped and accosted her; she told him her tale in simplicity, and as he engaged her at once, she imagined she had excited his sympathy. He then took her to a house, at which he said he was boarding as did not belong to the City, and after dinner, which he had ordered in a private room, furnished her with wine, which she partook of sparingly, after which he began to take improper liberties with her. These she resisted and attempted to escape, but having placed his hand on her mouth, he drew her to a sofa, and succeeded in accomplishing his design. She cried bitterly after the occurrence, but drawing a roll of bills from his pocket he presented her with ten dollars, and taking her from the house, proceeded to some distance from the City, where he hired a bed for the night, which she shared. Next day he gave her some more money, and parted with her, when she hurried back to the City, and went to her old quarters. She related what had happened, and the people of the house appeared to sympathize with her, but on her money again falling short, she was subjected to the same treatment, and being totally destitute, she has since subsisted on the wages of shame; but so disgusted was she with the life she was leading, that she would, she said, cheerfully give it up, if anything were done for her. The man felt for the young creature, and giving her a little money, directed her to proceed to the Magdalen Asylum, or to Mr. PEASE's House of Industry—in either of which places she would be taken care of. This she promised to do, and said, also, that nothing would again tempt her to stray from the paths of virtue—a resolution which it is hoped she will keep.

Police News.

THROWN FROM A WINDOW.

Matthew Flood and his wife Bridget got into a fight at a late hour on Tuesday night, at their residence, No. 26 City Hall-place, in the course of which, as is alleged, the husband threw his wife headforemost from the second story window, to the ground, the consequence of which was a severe fracture of the skull, besides other contusions. She was conveyed, while yet insensible, to the City Hospital where she lies in a very precarious situation. Flood was arrested by Policeman McCauley of the Sixth District, and locked up in the Tombs to await the result of the injuries.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Hattie Marks, of No. 203 Third avenue, appeared before Mr. Justice DAVISON, at the Second District Police Court, and preferred a charge of conspiracy against John M. Miller and Magdalena Potter. The affidavit sets forth the following facts: Hattie alleges that in April last, on her return from California, she was induced to go to a house kept by John M. Miller, at No. [illegible] Walker-street, by one John Marks, with whom he had previously spoken as to the wealth of deponent. Complainant then went to the house, and was treated in a munificent style—Miller invariably standing treat. After some interviews, he was taken to several lager bier and wine saloons, and other houses, where he was made drunk. This treatment sickened him, and while confined to his room, Miller, as is alleged, called and asked for the loan of $100, which he got. As interest for this loan Marks was allowed, as is alleged, to "stay with any of the girls" in Miller's house. In course of his time, according to the statement of interest, complainant contracted a loathsome disease, when he was induced to stay at the house of Miller for cure, the girl being "a good nurse, as she had had a great many such cases, and could cure him." The kind nurse, while so attending him, bargained with other which complainant left the house, refusing to eat or drink further in the house, as he discovered a sickening effect follow everything he took. For the money loaned complainant had received two promissory notes, which, when due, he presented, but they were not paid, but, as is alleged, the money was promised to be forthcoming on the next day. Suit was then commenced for the amount in a civil court, when threats were held out, as is alleged by Miller, of suits at law, bowie knives, pistols and false witnesses. At about the same time the girl Potter commenced a suit for breach of promise of marriage—all of which Miller offered to settle up on payment of $5,000. A warrant was issued on the complaint, and the parties were arrested by Sergeant Moore and Officer Smith, of the Second District Police Court. An examination will be had.

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Klotz and Edward Miller were yesterday arrested by Officer Smith, of the Second District Police Court, charged with having stolen wearing apparel, valued at about $40, the property of Jeremiah Lester, of No. 219 West Thirty-second-street. It is alleged that the parties called at the house of complainant, and were seen in the act of taking the property.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Turner and James Smith alias Jeremiah Carrom, were yesterday arrested charged with highway robbery, by Frederick Heisenmiller, of No 7 James-slip. It is alleged that complainant was set upon by these men yesterday morning at an early hour, and by them beaten, after which they stole from him his cravat and pocket-book; they also, it is charged, attempted to take a pair of rings from his ears, when he was seen, but they were stopped in so doing by the approach of a policeman. The accused parties were taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, and by him held to take their trial.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE HARBOR.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner HILTON on the body of JOHN GORDON, the man who, on Tuesday last, fell from the smoke-pipe of the steamship *Illinois*, the circumstances of which accident have been already published in the TIMES. Deceased died yesterday at the City Hospital, leaving a wife and three children, residing at No. 170 Carroll-street, Brooklyn. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was 46 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Coroner HILTON yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN CALLAHAN, one of the parties who was so severely injured by the late accident on the Harlem Railroad, at Williams' Bridge, from the effect of which injuries he died. Both of his legs were crushed below the knees, besides which he received severe internal injuries. On the investigation before the Coroner of Westchester County, the accident was found to have been purely accidental and unavoidable. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 23 years, and a native of Ireland; he lately resided in Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, with his relatives.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner HILTON also investigated the circumstances of the death of THOMAS KEARNAN, who, on the 16th inst., fell from the third story of the Allen-street public school building to the ground, thereby injured by un[illegible]. Deceased was 48 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He had resided at No. 307 Madison-street, where he leaves a widow and three children.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man whose name is supposed to be JOHN MORE, who was found floating in the water off Blackwell's Island. No marks of violence were discoverable, and the verdict given was "Supposed death by drowning." On the person of deceased was found $15 75 in money, also a receipt given by HENRY DIXON, Secretary of Mount Ararat Lodge, No. [illegible], dated Green Point, Feb. 14, 1855. The body had probably been in the water a week or so.

FELL OVERBOARD.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON, at No. 78 Catharine-street, on the body of DAVID HEALEY who died on Wednesday night. Deceased was passing from a vessel to the pier at James-slip when he fell into the water. The physician's testimony showed that death resulted from "congestion of the lungs superinduced by falling overboard," and a verdict to that effect was given. Deceased was aged 45 years, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a widow and eight children.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM yesterday on the body of *Rose* DONAHUE, an Irishwoman, aged fifty-eight years, late of No. 19 City Hall-place, who, on Saturday last, slipped from a ladder at the head of and *fell down* a flight of stairs, causing a severe fracture of the spine. Verdict, "Accidental death."

The Prohibitory Law.

Thirty-nine arrests were made yesterday throughout the City under the provisions of the Prohibitory Law. These were distributed as follows for adjudication:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	17
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	[illegible]
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	6
Total	39

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] prepared to execute all kinds of Print[illegible] in the VERY BEST STYLE, [illegible] Country Merchants who desire [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction. [illegible] at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Another Mexican War looming in the Future.

There is good reason to believe that an organized invasion of Mexico is now on foot within the limits of the United States. Indeed it is publicly proclaimed that one Capt. W. R. Henry is at the head of a large company of armed volunteers in Texas, raised for the express purpose of marching into Mexico and waging war upon the Government of that country. His proclamation to the people of Texas, inviting them to join in the expedition, has been published, and another document which he intends to disseminate among the Mexicans, has also been issued. Letters from the Mexican frontier state that he was expected there early in the present month. And all this is done against a Government with which we maintain friendly relations,—in direct violation of our own laws, and yet, so far as appears, without any active interference on the part of our authorities. What does this mean? Does President Pierce intend to plunge us into another Mexican war? Has he resolved to play this as his last stake in the desperate game for a re-election?

It is idle to say that the Government cannot stop these lawless movements. It can,—and it does,—whenever it wishes to do so. It stopped the invasion of Cuba. It has broken up two or three expeditions which were fitted out against that Island. It broke up the Kinney expedition, and that, too, upon mere suspicion of an unlawful intent. And it has eagerly interfered and successfully defeated the attempt to enlist soldiers in this country to fight against Russia in the ranks of the Allied Powers. In all these cases it has insisted upon a rigid enforcement of our Neutrality laws,—and it has secured it. Why are these laws to be ignored in the case of Mexico?

We published some days since the proclamations of these invaders; they appeal for aid on the ground that they are seeking to establish a Government in Mexico *favorable to the interests of Texas*—that they propose to extend the institutions of the United States over the whole Continent. Is it possible that the Administration is determined deliberately to make itself a party to these lawless schemes by preterinitting all law in regard to them? Is it resolved upon another annexation crusade,—and is this the shape it chooses to give it at the outset? The President unquestionably has it in his power to plunge the country into another war, if he sees fit to exercise it. President Polk did it once, by as bold and lawless an act of usurpation as has ever been committed in this country, and it is far from impossible that President Pierce may not be unwilling to follow his example. It is certainly singular that we hear of no attempt to suppress an invasion of Mexico from our soil, so openly organized, so boldly proclaimed and so directly contrary to the spirit and letter of our laws. It is not easy to reconcile this silent apathy with any theory of fidelity to justice and right on the part of the Administration.

Kossuth and President Pierce.

In addition to his usual correspondence for the Times, we publish this morning a Memorial addressed by Governor Kossuth *a year ago* to President Pierce, upon topics of general concern and of special interest to him, as to every one who has any just appreciation of the duties of a free Republic to any people making an effort to be free. In this letter Gov. Kossuth states some very interesting and important facts concerning his intercourse while in this country with Mr. Webster, showing the profound interest with which that great American statesman regarded the struggle for liberty among the nations of Europe, and his readiness to provide, even in advance, for every contingency which might offer us a fair opportunity to speak a word or perform some act of encouragement to any people contending for their rights. He assured Gov. Kossuth that prompt attention would be given by our Government to any representations he might make upon this subject, and especially to any intimation that, in the war which even then he foresaw was close at hand, our recognition of the independence of any nation that should fairly achieve it, could be *of service*.

Acting upon this assurance, Gov. Kossuth, in August of last year, addressed to the President, with the knowledge and approval, and by the aid of Mr. Buchanan, the memorial which we publish this morning. He rehearses in it the assurances of Mr. Webster, which encouraged him to write, gives a clear statement of the condition of affairs in Europe, suggests the probability that the people of Hungary would ere long renew their struggle for independence, and desires to know what course our Government would adopt in certain specified contingencies. The letter was eminently proper and respectful, and from its bearing on public matters of the utmost importance, merited the prompt attention of the Government.

Yet to this day, neither the President nor the Secretary of State has vouchsafed any reply,—*not even an acknowledgment of its receipt!* Mr. Marcy's American fervor and zeal for liberty, had evaporated with his Koszta letter: and President Pierce's statesmanship seems never to have extended beyond the appointment of Postmasters and speculation in votes. So far as our foreign relations are concerned, the Administration is a cipher,—except where, as in Mexico, it is a great deal worse. Not the faintest glimmering of a principle in the conduct of foreign affairs seems ever to have penetrated the precincts of the Washington Cabinet. Stolid indifference,—a stupid insensibility to everything like Free Principles and Popular Rights, abroad as well as at home, has settled upon the Administration like a dense, impenetrable fog. We thought Mr. Fillmore's Administration quite too inactive and inattentive to the development of Freedom in Europe; but so long as Mr. Webster was an active member of it, it did not lack either the sense to recognize, or the patriotism to encourage, every great movement for freedom and independence which our example has induced the people of Europe to make.

The War in Europe—Interesting Developments.

Private correspondence by the *Pacific* puts us in possession of intelligence, at once curious and important, concerning political movements in Europe. The following paragraphs from these letters come from a quarter connected with the French Court, and likely to be well informed, not only as to what has been actually done, but as to movements in contemplation, in the highest circles. We give them, therefore, as entitled to attention and confidence:

Paris, Friday, Aug. 10, 1855.

"The English Government exhibits that sense of defeat which is known in pugilism as 'hitting wild.' We are at a loss what to do for Generals, the old ones will not satisfy the public, and we have no young ones. Ministers have determined to pick the youngest on the army list and '*Go it blind*' as you say in America. This chance has fallen upon General Markham, a name hitherto utterly unknown to military fame. Some eighteen years ago when the troubles in Canada called out the troops, there was a Major Markham of the 32d Regiment, a sharp little man enough. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, which came home in 1846, and was drafted out to India for the late Sikh war. Colonel Markham and his regiments were at the taking of Ghuznee. But how, when, or for what he was made a General I cannot obtain information. He acted as Military Secretary to Sir Harry Smith, or to Lord Harding, I forgot which. He has, however, no antecedents whatever; but as experienced Generals have failed in taking Sebastopol, our only hopes are on finding somebody that has no reputation; perhaps he will do something. General Markham has another recommendation just now; he is a plebeian; he has no aristocratic connections; he is, therefore, a sop to the Cerberus of Administrative Reform. The Senior United Service sneer at such a youngster as a Commander-in-Chief; but Markham commences his career at the age of 45. This was the age of Wellington when he won Waterloo and closed his career. This will show you that our aristocracy is in its dotage.

"There is a consistent rumor of an extraordinary fusion on the question of Administrative Reform. A collusion rather than a coalition, between D'Israeli, Gladstone, Layard, Molesworth and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is afoot. Bulwer is to be sent to Vienna as Grand Chargé with Plenipo rank. Such is the rumor which adds the renomination of Chas. Napier to command—but in the Black Sea this time. It is further stated that Palmerston indirectly offered this command to the Admiral, but he refused all commands and honors while a stigma was unremoved from his name.

"Everything has turned upon the success of the great French Loan. This immense fiat of the nation has shaken Austria, and is the real reason of her new adherence to the Western Powers. Louis Napoleon slipped the throng and let loose the hounds of rebellion in Spain; Spain immediately succumbed and gives any army to the Crimea. Louis Napoleon simultaneously announced to Austria that, as she had reduced her forces in the Danubian Provinces, a French army would occupy those places. Austria cedes to the threat, but Napoleon has no intention of trusting to her word. *A French army will land at the mouth of the Danube, and a powerful demonstration will be made against the Russian frontier.* Napoleon will lead this force in person; it will consist of 110,000 French, with Canrobert, Prince Napoleon and Lord Cardigan as generals of division. An English force of 25,000, under Sir Harry Smith, will be added, Lord Cardigan being General of the Allied Cavalry. Louis Napoleon Commander-in-Chief of the whole. The Emperor is playing the game of Europe with consummate skill. All parties and all powers are exhibiting their weakness and their unpopularity. He alone rises as they descend in the European scale.

"This is the real foundation for the rumor that France is on the eve of war with Austria. I wrote to you before how Austria was checked and how she could not stir.

"The 'backstairs' in the Tuileries do not believe in the *grossesse* of the Empress.

"I give you these details as good hearsay. You know the quarter from which they come and how much reliance may be placed upon it. Napoleon has never given up the idea of conducting the Russian war in person. It was the personal influence of the Queen of England that withheld him from the Crimea last Spring, and it is hinted that the interesting state of the Empress is actually pronounced to deter him from this Danubian Campaign. But as the Emperor said to Lord Palmerston when the Minister was condoling with him on his want of an heir: "Ah, my Lord, my children must be my military successes." Napoleon will no more trust to the promises of Eugenie than to the promises of Austria."

The following additional paragraph is from the same quarter, but is given as a Court *Rumor* merely;—it must be taken, therefore subject to whatever doubt that fact may throw upon its accuracy:

"On the departure of Napoleon for the East, an Anglo-French army will be concentrated on the Rhine. To this force will be added the Spanish contingents—the whole under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, while the cavalry command devolves on the Earl of Lucan. This force professedly stationed as a threat to the German Kingdoms, will in reality watch over the French Empire during the absence of Napoleon.

"The Queen's offer to the Duke of Cambridge, of the Command-in-Chief in the Crimea, was made to be refused by him to raise his popularity, and to become the stepping-stone to the above."

The American Association.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, founded upon the model of the British Association of the same name, has just closed its seventh year at a meeting in the City of Providence. We have given considerable space to a record of its proceedings, because it is an organization which possesses a national character, and, if not altogether popular in its nature, has opportunities for conferring essential benefit upon the community. Among its members are men whose names stand deservedly high upon the pages of Science, and whose words, well-weighed and freighted with the results of close and laborious investigation, find attentive listeners. There are active members of this body who are distinguished in particular walks of Science above their fellows, Agassiz in Natural History, Mitchel and Alexander in Astronomy, Bache and Henry in Physics, Peirce in Mathematics, the brothers Rogers and their co-worker Hall in Geology, the Sillimans in Chemistry, will stand as examples. They are all men to whom men willingly do honor.

But there is another point from which the body may be observed. It is not in the carefulness of investigation, nor in elegant diction, nor in polished manner, that the American Association is to find that strength which it deserves to acquire, if, with these acquirements in full perfection, a sentiment of jealousy is permitted to mingle in the current of its life. The published accounts of the proceedings at Cleveland, at Washington, and at this last meeting at Providence, taken in connection with the impressions made upon the minds of persons who were in attendance throughout, point to the existence of a state of feeling among the great body of the Association which may sap its usefulness, undermine its foundations, and destroy the prestige which it was beginning to acquire.

Of late years it has become customary to admit as members of the Association all persons, scientific and unscientific, who promise to obey certain rules, pay a certain sum annually, and advance the interests of science as best they could. With this crowd (there are now some fifteen hundred members) came a party of young investigators. Between the two stools—the purely unscientific and the ultra-scientific—the body seems to be in danger of falling to the ground.

A high degree of excitement was created at the last session by the introduction of a new Constitution. Members indulged in personalities. Much hard feeling existed. The harmony of the body was seriously disturbed, and peace was made with some difficulty. These and other instances show the existence of a secret bad feeling. There are elements of discord, and occasionally, as at Providence, the bad blood breaks out. Those who have observed with interest the progress of the Association, cannot refrain from regrets that such occasions should arise.

It appears to be conceded by all parties that the Standing Committee is the governing power of the Association. It directs all the movements. None of its decrees are negatived. It is composed of a class of men whose word is as their bond. Were this Committee to exclude altogether matter which is crude, elementary, or purely technical in its nature, is it not probable that much of the present trouble would be removed? But to admit papers, to allow them to be read and then to refuse to publish, is a course which naturally rouses up bad blood, and sends it bubbling and hissing through the offended man's veins.

There is a single point besides. The published volume of Proceedings at the Washington meeting shows that of the papers presented, *fifty-four* were not furnished for publication. As a signal instance, we have taken the trouble to analyze the omissions:

On Astronomy	5
On Mechanics and Physics	5
On Physics of the Globe	5
On Meteorology	7
On Geodesy and Navigation	2
On Chemistry	8
On Natural History	4
On Geology, &c	18
Total	54

The Proceedings of a learned body are looked to for the record of its discoveries and observations. Is there any particular value to be attached to a volume of Proceedings which announces simply the titles of papers, and adds an announcement in a single italic line, of "*Not Received?*"

Danish Troubles—Privateering.

Serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt in relation to the difficulties between Denmark and the United States, which, it is now generally believed, must lead to a rupture and to hostilities. In such case the danger to American commerce is not in the Danish fleet, which, though but little inferior to our own in numbers, is undoubtedly inferior in quality, and would soon be driven from the sea by our Navy. The danger, if any, is from privateers. The Danes are a race of sailors, and have, from the remotest times, shown great propensity and talent for privateering. The injury done to British commerce during the war of 1807–'14, merely by Danish privateers, was prodigious. Insurances to the Baltic and to the North Sea, at that time, rose to enormous figures, notwithstanding that Denmark, by one blow, had been deprived of its whole fleet, and crippled in all its resources. There is danger in this, because all the advantages of the privateering system will be on the enemy's side. And it is difficult to see any ground on which any European Power could interfere, after the declaration made by President Pierce in his Message, dated December 4, 1854, in which he says:

"The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of nations having, comparatively, a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of their enemies in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this Government could never listen to such a proposition."

These views will, it is feared, be found very available by the Danes, for whom they were not enunciated.

Socialism.

We would publish the article of "Querist" but for the fact that it would lead to a profitless controversy. It is quite true, as he states, that the doctrine of Passional Attraction, which the book, *Mary Lyndon*, was written to illustrate and commend, is an essential part of the system of Social Reform known as *Fourierism*, which was introduced into this country by Mr. Brisbane, first in a volume, and afterwards with much greater effect through the columns of the *Tribune*. In Fourier's theory of Society as expounded by himself, it constituted the very pivot and turning point of the whole system. Brisbane also adopted it and pressed it strongly, in his book and in the *Tribune*, as the only basis of a true Society. The Editorial discussions of Fourierism in the *Tribune* evaded this branch of the subject, and dwelt mainly upon its economical relations and the doctrine of attraction as applied to Labor. Nor are we aware that in the Roxbury Community, a Fourier establishment, with which two of the present conductors of the *Tribune* were connected, any attempt was made to apply this theory of Passional Attraction to practical life. In Parke Godwin's exposition of Fourier's system, however, it is clearly and strongly presented as an integral part of the general scheme.

The *Tribune* was undoubtedly far more influential than all other agencies, in gaining public attention and favor for Fourier's Social theories, and until quite lately, was active and zealous in their advocacy. Since the publication of the Daily Times was commenced, it has given this subject much less prominence than before. But during the six or eight years which it devoted to the Fourier crusade, it did much to familiarize the public mind with the general subject, and thus to prepare the way for the bolder demonstrations in the same direction which have followed in the regular course of things. Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews afterwards occupied the columns of the *Tribune* with an extended advocacy of the theory that Marriage was the "annihilation of woman,"—and the Editor of that paper not only gave room to his arguments, but called special attention to them in extended replies and comments.

Under these circumstances, we are in the same predicament with our correspondent "Querist," in not being able to see the pertinence of the *Tribune's* recent article, censuring Editorial denunciations of books in which such immoral theories are urged upon public notice. The same view of the subject, we remember, was presented by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who feared harm might come from its elaborate expositions of the fighting qualities, achievements and companionships of the late Bill Poole; but the *Tribune* replied Editorially with a good deal of force and still more vehemence, combatting the policy of keeping silent about such matters, and insisting on the beneficial results of free publicity and sharp public censure. Whether the *Tribune* has changed its opinions upon this subject, or only objects to *our* acting upon them, we are not able to say. Fortunately, it is a matter of very little consequence, and "Querist" will not be paid for his trouble in the prosecution of his researches.

Kansas.

The telegraph reports an important movement in Kansas towards calling a Convention to organize a State government and apply for admission into the Union. The Convention was held at Lawrence on the 14th inst., and was attended by about six hundred persons. It seems to have been unanimous in its condemnation of the present Legislature, and determined to resist all attempts to execute the pretended laws it may enact. A State Convention was called for the 5th of September. This looks as if all freedom and independence of action had not yet been "crushed out" by the Missouri invaders.

Furnace Dealers.

A correspondent referring to a recent article in the Times upon the insecurity of our dwelling houses, and their being particularly exposed to fire, takes exception to the intimation that *furnace dealers* are as a general thing, responsible for this defect. Some of them, he concedes, are exceedingly and culpably careless in their manner of doing their work; and it is to the neglect of the Insurance agents, and the Fire Marshal, in not being careful to discriminate in this matter, and thus to warn the public against those furnaces which are unsafe, that he attributes the fault to a very great degree. Their reports are vague and indefinite, and neither throw any light on the case under consideration, nor afford the slightest warning for the future. Owners, too, he thinks are exceedingly culpable for employing architects,—and architects for employing builders,—who contract to do the work for a fixed sum, and whose main effort will, of course, be to have it done for the lowest possible sum of money, and who are thus constantly tempted to neglect all precautions needed for safety.

There is much force in these suggestions, and great good sense in the following recommendations with which his communication (too long for our columns,) closes:

"Let owners take their own business into their own hands. Let them deal directly with the men whose services they require. Let them reflect that every furnace dealer, in common with other tradesmen, is entitled to a fair profit on the goods he sells and the labor he performs. Let them select men whose standing is known, who have a business reputation to protect. Let them conduct their negotiation on the principle that trade is only profitable when mutually advantageous to buyer and seller, and our word for it they will receive better work, at fairer prices and experience less loss from the destruction of their newly finished houses."

Sydney Smith on Teetotalism.

Sydney Smith, in spite of his reputation and habits as a diner-out, gives some very excellent advice on the subject of Temperance. In one of his letters he says he never knew a gentleman who *ate* or *drank* as little as was good for his health. In the following epistle to Lady Holland he speaks still more decidedly in favor of abstinence from all fermented liquors;—his advice is sensible:

My Dear Lady Holland: Many thanks for your kind anxiety respecting my health. I not only was never better, but never half so well; indeed, I find I have been very ill all my life, without knowing it. Let me state some of the goods arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I sleep like a baby or a plowboy. If I wake no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and recollections: Holland House past and to come! If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks and make greater exertions without fatigue. My understanding is improved, and I comprehend political economy. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it; I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood, or look out for some one who will bore and depress me. Pray leave off wine—the stomach quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distension. Yours, Sydney Smith.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser* copies articles commending Ex-Governor Hunt's letter from *seven* papers published within this State, and from *one* other in Massachusetts, and draws from them the consoling inference that the Whig party is still alive and strong. One fact in this connection seems to have escaped its notice. Of the New-York papers quoted from, one (the Buffalo *Courier*) is an organ of the Hunker Democrats, and the other *six* are only waiting a favorable opportunity to sell the Whig party to the *Know-Nothings*; being every one of them earnestly and actively devoted to the interests of that party. Is this the best possible quarter to look to for *Whig* counsel? Is Governor Hunt in the habit of relying on the Albany *Register*, Rochester *American*, and Buffalo *Commercial*, for endorsement and approval?

☞ A London literary journal, *The Critic*, noticing the publication of *The Star Papers*, says: "Mr. H. W. Beecher, who is, we believe, a brother of Mrs. Stowe, *presuming, we suppose, on her popularity*, has published the volume." There is no reason why this should not be sensible enough in London, but it sounds very much like a joke here. The same *Critic* adds that "there is no novelty of thought or observation in them,—only old thoughts are put in a pleasant shape." What more can be said of any book now-a-days?

H. N. Wild, K. N. Senatorial Candidate.

The Fifth Senatorial District Committee met at the Mercer House on Wednesday night. There was quite a collection of the choice spirits, who held the door against all would-be intruders. At a short time before midnight accounts were received which told of a noisy but active contest in which many candidates had been overthrown. Our Reporter says that Mr. Wedgewood had 7 votes for Senator out of the 15, for 40 consecutive ballotings. The remaining 8 being divided between Dugan, Holder and Farrington. Over 50 ballotings were held, and at last Councilman (and candy-man) H. N. Wild was elected. This District is the one now represented by Mark Spencer.

☞ At a meeting of the Committee of the American Democracy, held at the Westchester House, the following persons were reported by the delegates as having been nominated for Aldermen:

Sixth Ward—Michael McLaughlin. *Fourteenth Ward*—Michael Toumey. *Sixteenth Ward*—W. J. Hasbet. *Eighteenth Ward*—Charles Partridge. *Twentieth Ward*—John Orser. *Twenty second Ward*—Henry Lebnean.

Rachel.

Mdlle. Rachel left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. She has taken for her residence, during her engagement in New-York, No. 5 Clinton-place. Mons. Raphael Felix, we learn, made application to rent the house in Fourteenth-street, occupied by Grisi and Mario while here. M. Raphael Felix and the father have taken apartments at Maillard's, on Broadway. The troup of artists announced as arriving yesterday in the *Pacific*, in company with Mdlle. Rachel, are to remain at Madame Mordon's, corner Broome and Elm streets.

At a late hour Wednesday night a select party of amateur musicians tendered Mdlle. Rachel a fine serenade. A large crowd were in attendance, but Mdlle. Rachel did not appear.

Received for the Family of the Afflicted Physician.

Amount before receipted	$197 00	F. T.	1 00
G. T. & W. B.	75	J. A. Dixon	1 00
Cash	2 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00	A. W.	1 00
Pine-street	3 00	M. W.	1 00
G. M. (Philadelphia)	5 00	A. A. H.	3 00
A. W. Brown, No. 3 Great Jones st.	1 00	Wm. W. Valk	5 00
Mrs. A. W. Brown, 3 Great Jones-st.	1 00	J. P.	5 00
Emma A. Brown, 3 Great Jones-st.	1 00	Saratoga Springs	5 00
Rebecka K. Brown, 3 Great Jones-st.	1 00	Cash	1 00
R. P. Cook, M. D., D. D. S.	1 00	Ballston Spa, L.	2 00
A Physician	2 00	Cash	2 00
Cash	1 00	A mite for the poor	1 00
A Merchant	1 00	Cash	1 00
John Peirce	1 00	A German	5 00
A Boarding-house Lady	2 00	J. A. Caulkins	1 00
A Merchant's Wife	1 00	J. N. Wilder, (Albany)	10 00
A Merchant	1 00	T.	2 00
A Physician	1 00	Constant Reader	2 00
A Dentist	1 00	D. W.	2 00
A Dentist	1 00	A little relief	5 00
		An Englishman, (C. W.)	2 00
		G.	1 00
		Edward C. Delavan	10 00
		Total amount	$297 75

Great Sales of Public Lands.—The following is an exhibit of the lands sold for cash, on the 9th of June, at the Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa:

9,273.50 acres at 75 cents per acre	$6,955 12
1,442.11 acres at $1 per acre	1,442 14
221,747.81 acres at $1 25 per acre	277,184 76
232,463.42	$285,581 98

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 25.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from "Dick Tinto."
LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
INTERESTING LETTER ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.
HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM MEXICO.
MINNIE MYRTLE'S SUMMER GLEANINGS.
LETTER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.
COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.
LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR HUNT AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE ABBOT LAWRENCE.
THE NEWFOUNDLAND EXPEDITION FOR AN OCEAN TELEGRAPH—Special Correspondence.
FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL AND HARVEST REPORTS.
LITERARY—Review of [illegible]
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
EDITORIALS — XXXIVth Congress—Know-Nothingism in South Carolina—Governor Hunt's Letter—Review of the Pacific's News — Rachel — Hindoostan Merchants—Agricultural Exhibitions—New-York Farmers' Club—Seed Cheap—an Outlet for Superabundant Crops—Spread of the Yellow Fever.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for .... $2.
10 copies for .... $12, or $1 20 cents each.
25 copies for .... $20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY! NO POISON! RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the Natural Antidote to Malaria which will entirely protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equalled only by its singular innocence, and to prove this, the following certificate from the most celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

New-York, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only temporary relief from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to ague sufferers that it is safest to try the only harmless remedy first.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Water-st. And for sale by C. H. RING, G. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & Co. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; and druggists generally throughout the United States.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately to Rosenbourg's Oriental Bitters, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no one-penny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 99 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F. S. STREET, No. [illegible] Beekman-st. For particulars, call and get circulars, or see an advertisement in the New-York Dispatch.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] at the fire of the [illegible] instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration [illegible] the ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe [illegible] greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855. I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use. AUG. 6, 1855. J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga. A large assortment with "Powder Proof Lock" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions, in their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr. SINGER has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. [illegible] and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded." To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited, by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to heal from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COBLIES & CO., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

M'LLE RACHEL HAS ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, and so have the ladies from the Watering Places, if we can judge by the throngs that visit the store of J. B. MILLER & CO. M'lle Rachel, they say, is a splendid tragedienne, but we know that the Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, &c., that come from the store of J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st., are so splendid to the eye as they are serviceable to the feet.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS per pair. We will open this morning 200 dozen of Paris superior Paris made kid gloves, some of which are a little spotted and will sell them at 4s a pair, worth 1 shilling. Also a large lot of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Gentlemen's Silk Cravats at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. L. LOBEE, Proprietor, No. 21 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS—JUST RECEIVED LONG AND square Cashmere Shawls, painted Thibet do., long and square crape shawls, and plaid wool do., of the newest styles. Also, velvet and silk scarfs, all of which we are selling at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

M'LLE RACHEL ARRIVED PER STEAMER PACIFIC. Also, magnificent Royal Velvet and Tapestry Carpets with Rugs to match, imported expressly for City trade, will be opened in a few days at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS, &c., SELLING OFF AT GREAT bargains, by YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearl-st., to remove in a few days to No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., opposite Taylor's Saloon.

THE FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS FOR 1855, will be introduced on Saturday, August 25, by GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOTELS.

SCALES AND SAFES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FURS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COAL.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible]

... the lower grades of [illegible] about 25 cents per [illegible], while [illegible] higher grades have advanced 25 to [illegible] bbl. There has, as yet, very little [illegible] come into market—not enough to [illegible] the demand for home consumption and for [illegible]. The prices have changed almost daily. [illegible] as they lower 25 to 50 cents per barrel, it [illegible] to ship flour to Europe, and all in the market [illegible] prices to be once bought [illegible]. This raises the price, the shipping [illegible], and a fall again takes place, to [illegible] by the same process. The foreign [illegible] will keep prices very near the present [illegible] until the crops in Europe is gathered, or [illegible] quantity comes in from the country [illegible] supply that demand. If the European crop is not abundant, it will take some time [illegible] the foreign demand, and under this stimulus [illegible] for a short time even rule higher [illegible]. In regard to the yield of wheat in this country, we find no reason for changing the opinions [illegible] at length last week. If anything, [illegible] are still better than they were one [illegible]. From the newer States, Illinois, and [illegible] from Wisconsin and Iowa, the reports [illegible] favorable.

The Corn crop is maturing, and under favorable [illegible], though warmer weather than generally prevails would add to the growth of the ear. The price has declined in some qualities a few [illegible] per bushel.

Estimates of the Wheat Crop of 1855.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

The TIMES of the 11th inst., to address [illegible] is before me, and the perusal of its wheat crop articles induces me to prepare and forward my views on the wheat crop of 1855, [illegible] in the TIMES. Every one who has expressed an opinion, in or out of print, on the subject of that crop—as far as my knowledge extends—[illegible] it to be of unusual, if not unprecedented abundance. Yet of all the tables of estimates which I have seen, that of the New-York *Herald* [illegible] one which computes the aggregate crop [illegible] than one hundred and twenty millions [illegible] for the entire Union. Mr. R. SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, generally well [illegible], puts down the fourteen leading wheat-growing States at a product of 114,500,000 [illegible]. In these he includes Alabama, whose [illegible] of wheat is greatly exceeded by others left [illegible]. I consider this estimate far below the truth. The wheat crop of 1839—census of 1840—was an [illegible] crop and a product of 84,823,272 bushels. [illegible]—census of 1850—a deficient crop, [illegible] bushels. How great that deficiency was in our own State (Ohio) may be [illegible] the fact that under a greatly increased [illegible] of cultivation, the crop of 1849 fell short of that of 1839 more than two millions bushels.

As the result of extensive personal examination and inquiry, I have made up a table, which, for the purpose of comparison, is arranged in columns to correspond with those of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the *Herald*, and with the official returns of the Census of 1850. Also all my estimates for particular States may probably fall short of the actual result, but I have made out the table as I write this article, simply to establish one proposition—that *the wheat crop of 1855 will reach the highest figures given to the press.* How far it may exceed those figures I have no means of judging, as I think no one else has. I made it up on the 15th of July, and have seen no reason to change a figure since.

	Census Reports 1849.	Cincinnati Price Current 1855.	Herald 1855.	Cist 1855.
Ohio	14,487,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	40,000,000
Pennsylvania	15,367,000	16,000,000	21,000,000	18,000,000
Virginia	11,212,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000
New-York	13,121,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000
Alabama	294,000	500,000	700,000	1,500,000
Illinois	9,414,000	12,000,000	22,000,000	20,000,000
Indiana	6,214,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000
Iowa	1,530,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
Kentucky	2,142,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	6,000,000
Maryland	4,494,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
Michigan	4,925,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000
Missouri	2,981,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Tennessee	1,619,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Wisconsin	4,286,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
Total	[illegible]	114,500,000	156,700,000	171,000,000
*	[illegible]		11,872,000	14,000,000
Total	[illegible]		168,572,000	185,000,000

*Add for other States and Territories.

I consider Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee entitled to the estimate given by me, not less on account of the favorable season, but because in 1839 they yielded respectively 4,803,152, 838,052, and 4,569,692. For the old States of Maryland, Virginia, New-York and Pennsylvania, which have formerly been the principal sources of supply for wheat, my estimate is not greatly above that of the *Price Current*, and is less than that of the *Herald*. It is in the great wheat growing States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, which, great as is their aggregate, has far from developed their productive capacity, that the great difference between my estimate and that of most others consists. And my estimates of these States differ little in the aggregate, except as relates to Ohio, from those of the *Herald*. Our difference upon Ohio and his short allowance for California and Texas, would about make up the difference of our general aggregate.

And now for Ohio. My estimate of its wheat crop for 1855 of forty millions will doubtless startle many persons, and discredit my judgment with [illegible]. Why I should exceed by 150 per cent. on this point the figures of other business men in our City and State, is well calculated to inspire suspicion, surprise and distrust.

The wheat crop of Ohio was in

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1839	16,571,661	1850	28,769,127
1847	16,000,000	1851	25,200,286
1848	20,000,000	1852	26,962,774
1849	14,487,351		

The figures for 1839 and 1849 are taken from the United States Census of 1840 and 1850. Those for 1847 and 1848 will be found in the Patent Office Agricultural Reports for those years. The figures for the three later years are taken from the official returns in the office of the Auditor of the State of Ohio. The exhibit of 1850, although the largest on the list, is short fourteen counties, which neglected their return. These counties, calculating on the basis of their product of 1851, produced in 1850 2,978,118 bushels, making the true aggregate of that year 31,747,255.

With the increase in ground opened and sowed in wheat for the past five years, the stimulus of high prices in prospect under foreign demand, and the great productiveness of the season itself, I am persuaded that I do not put the increase of the present crop too high at 8,252,745 bushels—which would give the aggregate I claim for Ohio of forty millions.

The truth is, that all the important facts as regards the quantity of wheat this year, lie in a narrow compass. The seven States I have referred to furnish largely more than half the entire wheat crop of the country, while their surplus is nearly the entire surplus of the United States—the residue of the States affording little more than the home supply throughout themselves.

Hence, if we know the increased crop of those States we substantially know what the aggregate increase of the whole crop is. Our Atlantic brethren cannot comprehend this, and it will take them years to do so. While this is my judgment of the wheat crop of 1855, I do not claim infallibility. But having been engaged more or less actively in statistical labors for the past thirty-five years, during which I have been employed in ascertaining and gathering for the United States Government, for Heads of Department and for private individuals, I have not been without some degree of experience. And now, if any heavy flour dealer, who may be interested sufficiently in testing the accuracy of my statements, will pay a fair compensation for my time and traveling expenses, during an exploration through Ohio for three months, and embracing a visit to every county in that State, I will exhibit evidence to the abundant satisfaction of his agent in Cincinnati, that the wheat crop of Ohio for 1855 is not less than thirty-six millions of bushels. Failing to do this, I will be at the loss of my time and traveling expenses.

I specify Ohio, because my estimates of that State differ from those of other individuals more than our estimates of other States; and if I establish my accuracy on this point, it will be less liable to cavil, therefore, upon other States.

I am not absolutely unknown at the East, and can give satisfactory vouchers in Cincinnati for my responsibility in what I thus propose to undertake. I believe Ohio to be the Banner State for wheat, and am willing to ascertain that fact.

CHARLES CIST.

Crops and Beef Cattle in Pennsylvania—The New Railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OXFORD, Chester Co., Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

Our crops of wheat, oats and potatoes this year have been very large, and as the last census showed 1,600,000 as the product of wheat in Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pa., this year the yield will not fall much below 2,000,000 bushels in these counties. Corn promises well, and is almost out of the reach of casualties.

Our county has been a grazing district, and we send large numbers of fat cattle during the Winter months to New-York market. In looking over your list last Winter, I counted one-half the fat cattle on salesme market-day from Chester County. We will not be able to send so many this Winter. The dry Spring gave us little pasture, and not much over half a crop of hay, and there has not been the usual number of stock cattle bought this season. Another thing may diminish the number of cattle driven to your market and tend to keep up the price of beef. The bridges over the Susquehanna River are not in traveling order, and will not be repaired this season. Virginia cattle, that used to be driven in great numbers from the Baltimore market on to Philadelphia and New-York, must go, if at all, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. As the tolls are high and the means of transportation limited, only the top of the market has been sent on; hence beef is much lower in Baltimore than in either Philadelphia or New-York. It is not likely that the surplus of the Baltimore market will be sent on, as the crossing of the Susquehanna River by boat in the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad does not admit of large cattle trains.

It seems not to be generally known, or I have seen no notice of it in the TIMES, that another Railroad is in rapid progress between Baltimore and Philadelphia—"The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central." The grading and bridging is going on rapidly, and the Pennsylvania end will be ready for the superstructure this Fall, and part of the Maryland end is under contract. The road will open up to market a good agricultural region both in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the farmers know their own interest in urging it through. The stock, I understand, is entirely subscribed by the farmers on the line of the road.

I am pleased to see that you purpose devoting a larger portion of your paper to agricultural interests. The statistical information and general knowledge on the subject, disseminated, will be of great use both to the consumer and producer.

Yours, truly, D.

Agricultural—Readiness to Sell Lands.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: From whatever cause it may arise, our farmers do not sufficiently identify themselves with the lands they cultivate. They seem not to possess that association of feelings with their fields and homesteads which is necessary to that proper pride without which the farmer is a mere laborer. There is scarcely a farmer in our country but what, if you will offer him a good price for his lands, will sell them to you without a moment's hesitation; and without a word or look which could lead you to think that those trees, fields, or familiar walls, were in any measure the objects of his affections. Once upon a time, as all men know, a poor Arab, to save his wife and children from starvation, sold his horse for a pile of gold. He delivered him to the buyer, clutched his money, and with tears trembling in his eyes, looked at his horse. Instantly dashing the gold to the ground he bounded to the horse's back, and he and his steed were in a moment out of sight. He could not sell his horse. To do so was to him as though he were selling a part of himself. It is affirmed that this horse, with this man upon his back, could pass over a mile in a minute; and why could he travel with such wonderful celerity? Was it not because the affections of the man were so centered in him that the noble animal felt his master's kindness, and in obedience to that masters will, strained every nerve and muscle to do all that it was possible for him to accomplish? Had this horse been ridden by his late purchaser instead of the man that loved him, could he thus have flown as on the wind? Just so it is with the farm and the farmer. If he will allow his affections to take no hold upon his farm,—if he will not allow his spirit to become, as it were, incorporated with that house, that barn-yard and those barns,—with that garden and orchard,—with those fruits, and flowers, and fields, he may depend upon it that his farm will never compare favorably, either as to yield or beauty, with its full capacity of productiveness.

Yours truly, W. D.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

Are Small Loaves Irremediable?—A Word for the Bakers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was passing along the street, and I saw a boy throw a pebble at another boy. It struck him, and the offender dodged unperceived behind a tree. The injured boy turned furiously around, and seeing a third boy indulging in immoderate mirth at the occurrence, concluded that he was the offender, whereupon he seized him, and inflicted upon him a severe kicking before he could be brought to listen to reason.

I applied that incident to the present case. The public pay for dear bread, and are equally precipitate at jumping at a conclusion. They buy their loaves of the baker, and he receives their money in return. Flour is quoted at such and such rates. Who causes the excessive enhancement? The *baker*, of course, for he is in sight—others hiding behind the tree are never called in question.

I should have thought, Mr. Editor, that the experience and logic implied in your views by your position would have prevented you charging upon the bakers excessive profits without first examining the subject. No man knows better than you that excessive profits are incompatible with competition, and that competition in retail trading in New-York is pervading, unceasing, ruinous even. The same law that determines the price of a newspaper and the price of a stage fare prescribes the size of a loaf. A man must keep up with the current or be drifted ashore. If you cannot give us a good daily sheet for two cents, some one else will, and him we will patronize: if I cannot give the public as large a loaf and as good in quality as is practicable for a living profit, some opponent will and my shop will be deserted. I am situated in a leading thoroughfare in this City, my ménage is economic, my business fair, and I cannot save money, not even ... [illegible] Where are we to apply for indemnities? to the Baker? or should we not rather seek some reform in our present retail system?

Here is a condensed statement of the baking interest in this City; possibly it may set your readers right in one small matter they at present greatly misconceive.

The average quantity of flour baked by each boss baker in this City is twelve barrels per week. On each barrel they have a profit of twenty shillings. My expenses weekly are as follows:

Wages (man and boy)	$9 00	One per cent. loss in sales (through broken loaves, stale bread, &c.)	1 50
Rent	5 50		
Domestic	10 00		
Gas bill, wrapping paper, &c.	1 50		
Fuel	3 00	Total	$30 50

an amount fully equal to my average profits.

If baking is so lucrative as your correspondent, and you, Mr. Editor, seem to think, why is the property interested at such a discount? I do not exaggerate, when I say that one-half the bakers west of Broadway and north of Gansevoort-street would be only too happy at this present moment to sell out, could they but realize the price of their fixtures.

Now for an answer to two specific charges. A correspondent who signs himself "A Poor Man," in your impression of Thursday, writes as follows: "I have daily watched the quotations of flour, to ascertain if the bakers made a corresponding increase in the size of their loaves, to the decrease in the price of flour. My scales indicate the same weight to-day that they did on the 5th of June." I have a flour bill by me dated June 2, wherein I find I paid $11 75 per barrel for flour. The last purchase I made was on the 27th ult., and then I paid $10 68 per barrel, a decrease of $1 07. At the time of the extreme rates, bakers were not realizing a living profit. I was baking at a profit of $1 75 per barrel, a profit quite inadequate to cover my expenses. Now the strain is removed, and bakers are repairing their losses; still your correspondent is unfortunate in his bakers, for I have enlarged my six cent loaf to two ounces since June.

Again he says, "the remedy is in the hands of every housewife, whose duty it is to furnish to her family a good supply of home-made bread."

The remedy would be found inoperative for these reasons: The baker, by using strong ferments, is enabled to get a greater amount of dough out of a given weight of flour than a housewife can, who raises her sponge with plain yeast. Secondly, the housekeeper who buys a single barrel of flour pays one dollar a barrel more for a given brand than a baker does. Further, the liability to sour bread would not invariably cause "to smack with delight the palates of each inmate of her family," as your correspondent unfolds. Several of my customers, who are intelligent economists, prefer buying bread to baking it, on the score of saving; therefore the remedy is not there.

Sir, if my statements are worth anything, where is the fault? Flour $7 per barrel in various sections of the country, and the consumer in New-York paying $12. Who is hiding behind the tree?

A NEW-YORK BAKER.

Another Voice from the Bake-House.

NEWARK, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with great solicitude the communications which have appeared in your valuable paper within the past week, in regard to Bread Bakers and the size of their loaves, &c.; and being an interested party I have sought diligently for your own opinion on the subject. I have read to-day your article headed, "*Cheap Bread—how to obtain it.*" You seem to be of the same opinion of a great many others, that Bakers' flour has declined in price, from $2 to $3 per barrel within a short time, and that *Bakers as a general thing* are in the practice of using medium grades of flour. I beg to say (with every respect to your opinion,) that you are entirely mistaken in both instances. First, a good and profitable mixture of flour *cannot* be purchased to-day for less than $10 75 to $11 per barrel, according to your own Flour Reporter. Second, first-class Bakers *do not* use medium grades of flour, as it is an impossibility to produce a *good* loaf from such flour, as every experienced Baker knows. I have paid myself within three or four days' time $11 per barrel for a mixture, throughout, and upon inquiry I am satisfied that you would find a very large majority of the *Bakers* in *your City* paying about the same prices; in view of that fact, it must be obvious that they cannot afford a much larger loaf at present.

The apology I tender you for encroaching upon your time and columns, is, that your paper has, no doubt, a large circulation in Newark, and is extensively perused by bread-eaters, and what will apply to the subject in New-York will equally apply to us,—in fact, it is at present the greatest annoyance we have to contend with, (save it be to get our pay for it,) and it seems rather too bad that we as a body, should be looked upon as a set of robbers, &c.

I would say further, that the business has been a losing one for the last season, and as flour is gradually declining we should have a chance to earn our salt at least—and in conclusion, Mr. Editor, if you will take the trouble to inquire into the subject thoroughly, you will find what I have written substantially correct, and that we are not the shaves and robbers that the "dear public" have thought and no doubt still think us to be.

UNFORTUNATELY A BAKER.

"Cheap Bread."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks in this day's paper under the above caption, are just and opportune. In order to show the practical working of the plan you have proposed to your readers, whereby they could get "cheap bread," I send you a plain statement of facts, which I think will fully sustain your position, and demonstrate to all interested in the matter the benefits to be derived from the adoption of your suggestions. For years I, like most citizens, had depended upon bakers for bread, leaving them to give as large or small a loaf as they pleased for a sixpence, and consuming about eight loaves per day. My baker's bill used to reach $16 for bread, $5 for cake, and $1 for flour for making pies per month, being $22 for provisions made of flour. Hence I determined to try an experiment. I ordered a barrel of flour, which I got for $10, and requested my wife to keep a correct account of the expense of preparing and baking said barrel of flour into bread, cake and pies for the supply of my family. She did so, and the results were as follows: One barrel of flour, $10; yeast, 25 cents; sugar and eggs for cake, $1 38; paid for baking, $2 62—making $14 25, for what it cost when bought from the bakers, $22; thus making a difference in my favor of $7 75 between buying the flour and manufacturing it to suit us, ourselves, and depending upon bakers. The barrel of flour lasted just one month for bread, cakes and pies. It may be prejudice on the part of myself and family in favor of my wife's home-made bread and cakes, but we could not now be persuaded to return to bakers' bread, even if it was furnished at half the present price. If other families will follow your advice and my example, they will find a like result, and have no farther cause to complain of bakers' high prices. Let every family make their own bread, and bakers will soon be compelled to enlarge the size of their loaves.

ECONOMY.

One Way to Dry Fruit.

We recently noticed a simple apparatus for drying fruit at the residence of a farmer in Dutchess County, a description of which may furnish a hint to others. Upon the south side of his kitchen is a "stoop" some ten feet wide, eight feet deep, and nine or ten feet high. Just below the roof is arranged a shelf or platform, the full size of the stoop, and resting on small rollers upon each side; a sort of railway is formed, each rail consisting of two narrow slats or boards nailed together but kept separated about an inch from each other by short bits of board placed between them at short intervals; these railways are nailed up against the two sides of the stoop and project out eight feet from the roof. Upon these the drying platform is supported by a number of wheels, or pullies, formed by sawing off sections of a round stick after a three quarter inch auger hole has been bored through its centre; these are arranged in the opening between the two slats forming each side rail, and are held in place by wooden pins put through the side pieces. The wheels or pullies stand a little above the surface of the rails, and over them the platform moves easily. Plums, cherries, apples and other fruits are spread upon the platform, and during drying days it is rolled out upon the projecting supports, exposing the fruit to the sun. At evening or upon the approach of rain, the platform is easily shoved back under the roof. Such an apparatus can be constructed in a single day; it will last for years, and be amply sufficient to dry a large quantity of different kinds of fruit annually.

A similar apparatus might be arranged upon a garret floor, to be shoved out through a temporary opening under the eaves-trough. In this case the inner portion of the platform should be held by pullies over it to prevent the outer end from tipping downward. If this is done there will be no necessity for projecting supports.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hunterdon County Bible Society.

A few hours' ride along the route of the Central Railroad takes one to the pleasant rural village of Clinton, embowered among the limestone hills which skirt the banks of the Raritan. The scenery throughout this whole section of the State is exceedingly varied and beautiful. The views from the high grounds are very extensive indeed, while the vall eys are watered by purling streams, and smile luxuriantly in the light of the morning sun.

The agricultural interests of this section of the State have been materially improved during the last few years. The use of lime has renovated much of the worn-out land, and greatly benefitted that which *never* was *good*—so that much of the land here looks as thrifty as that of any other section of country. At the same time there is much land here, which in its present condition is not worth cultivation, and which one might well hesitate to receive as a gift—especially if obliged to procure his *living* from it. Lands have quadrupled in value, at least in the estimation of their owners. You will hear of building lots of an acre, and even half an acre, being held at $200, where there happens to be a little cluster of houses, called a village, which bears every evidence of decay, and has no element of prosperity, no foundation for town pretensions. The price of land is often out of all proportion to the receipts it will bring. For instance we have heard of a farm of nearly 130 acres, which the owner accounts worth $50 per acre the whole of which, with good buildings, brings a rental of only $125—less than two per cent. on the valuation. This village is the great lime market for this region. The adjacent hills are being turned to good account in furnishing this fertilizer for the surrounding country. There is a flourishing flour-mill here, having four run of stone; and also an old oil mill, which in former times used to consume 15,000 bushels of flax annually. Now that quantity of flax is scarcely raised in the whole of West Jersey. The farmers, generally, cannot raise it, the land having been too much exhausted in former years. Although the railroad does not approach the village nearer than two miles, yet it has given a great spur to improvement here. A large part of the village looks new, the houses are neat and well painted, and everything looks flourishing. The great inducement to our coming here, as well as that of others, was the annual meeting of the Hunterdon County Bible Society, which occurred on Tuesday. This drew together a goodly number of the clergy and other friends of this cause from various parts of the county. The meeting was opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of Amwell, on "The signs of the times," as indicating the prevalence of Christ's Kingdom. Interesting addresses were made by Judge ROBISON, of Belvidere, President of the Warren County Bible Society, and also by Rev. Dr. RODGERS, of Boundbrook, Delegate representing the Somerset County Bible Society. The annual donations and collections from the churches were received, and amounted in the aggregate to over $1,000, and will reach fully $1,100 when all are paid in. Thus the Society has more than redeemed its pledge to raise $1,000 the present year. This is $200 more than has been raised any previous year. Thus the agricultural sections are coming up to the help of this great cause, and contributing of their abundance to supply the lack caused by the prostration of business in our cities. This County Society is one of the oldest in the State, having been formed in 1816, and after being connected for two years with the New-Jersey State Society, became auxiliary to the American Bible Society in 1818. It has contributed to the Parent Society nearly $5,000 since that period, besides supplying the County several times. The next annual meeting was appointed to be held at Milford. After the election of officers the Society adjourned, well pleased with the few hours spent in their deliberations, and with the hospitality so cheerfully accorded to them by the inhabitants of this rural village.

A Pic-Nic of the Common Schools.

It was our late good fortune to attend the annual Pic nic held on Wednesday by the Schools of the town of Readington in Hunterdon. The occasion has been long anticipated by all the people of this section with great pleasure—Providence favoring, the day was beautiful, and being a little cloudy, was more favorable to this object. The Pic nic was held in a grove some three miles from the White House Dépôt, a most quiet and delightful retreat. This was no ordinary Pic-nic, whether we regard the number in attendance, the distinguished persons who participated in the exercises, the perfect order maintained, or the interest which was sustained during the whole day.

There were between three and four thousand people assembled from all parts of this and even many adjacent towns—the whole surrounding population nearly turned out to attend this assembly, making many of the neighborhoods appear deserted, and conveying the idea that it was Sunday, and that all the people had gone to Church.

There were twelve Schools in attendance, *nine* of which were from this town. The children of these Schools were exercised in singing and recitations, in which they showed themselves familiar, and imparted a most minute account of all the geographical features of this County.

Addresses were made in the morning by JOHN H. PHILIPS, M. D., Superintendent of Schools for the State of New-Jersey, and by A. C. HOAGLAND, M. D., Secretary of the State Teachers' Association of New-Jersey. While these exercises were being held, Governor PRICE was announced as coming, and in a few moments he appeared, accompanied by Hon. RICHARD P. THOMPSON, Attorney-General of the State, Hon. DAVID NAAR, of Trenton, Mr. WILLIAM H. PHELPS, Principal of the State Normal School, and others. The Governor was received with joyous welcome by the assembled multitude, and a formal speech by Mr. JOHN B. THOMPSON, one of the former teachers of the town. He replied to them in happy terms, and thanked the audience for the evidences of esteem with which they had greeted him.

The dinner hour having arrived, the assembly separated from before the stand, and the schools with their friends repaired to their various refreshment tables. About a dozen of these had been prepared at various points in the grove, of ample dimensions, and most bountifully supplied with the good things of this life, so essential to the welfare of the inner man, and with which (thanks to a kind Providence) the land teems in this section. Ample justice was done to these provisions, the ride and exercise of the morning having prepared the assembly to enjoy them. After the repast, speeches were delivered at almost all these tables to attentive circles by various guests.

The intermission being ended the assembly were again called together. Interesting addresses were made by the Governor, Attorney-General THOMPSON, Judge NAAR and Mr. PHELPS. In all these the speakers took occasion to commend the State Normal School, which has, singularly enough, found many opponents in this county. That of Judge NAAR was particularly humorous, and consequently the speaker became a great favorite with the audience.

The exercises closed with the benediction, and singing by the children. We have never seen anything of this kind so well conducted. Every preparation seemed to have been made to make all the exercises perfect. Judge THOMPSON, the Town Superintendent, deserves great credit for the able manner in which he presided and directed all the proceedings. The entire absence of the *ardent* prevented any disturbance; and the whole evening passed off in the most happy manner, and the audience separated highly delighted. It was certainly a proud day for "old Hunterdon," on which she could produce such an array at an annual gathering of the Schools in one of her towns.

Jersey City Police.

The services of the day police force ended on the 20th inst., until again put upon duty. They have been doing duty by authority of the Common Council Committee on Police and Licenses, and must be again reinstated by the Mayor or the Committee. The machinery of the Police system is not yet fully in operation.

JUDGE SHANKLAND AND THE MAINE LAW—THE LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.—We learn that Judge SHANKLAND, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Ithaca, on Monday of this week, gave it as his opinion, that the Prohibitory Liquor law of this State is constitutional, and that the sale of imported liquors, except in the original packages, is forbidden by the law, and that it was the duty of the Grand Jury to sustain the law until it should be pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts having authority to pass upon that question.—*Binghamton Republican, Aug. 23.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has not varied much, the day's sales including 350 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 125 bags Maracaibo at 12½c. @13c.; 50 Laguayra at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 275 Rio at 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The *Pacific's* advices have not sensibly affected the market, which remains dull and heavy, with a limited inquiry at our revised quotations:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11½
Middling Fair	11¾	—	12¼	12½
Fair	12¼	12½	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in lively request for home use and shipment, at slightly improved rates for common and medium grades, and previous full prices for the finer description. The receipts are not equal to the current sales, and these are reducing the supply in market. This day's business consists of 9,600 bbls., within our range:

Interior State	$7 87½ @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 37½ @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 00

Canadian has not varied. The day's business consists of 500 bbls. superfine to extra at $8 25@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Southern continues dull and drooping. The day's transactions add up 1,400 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 50 @$10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty freely offered, and can be had at $6@$6 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at easier rates, without being sought after with greater freedom. The day's business has been confined to 13,800 bushels Southern, at $2@$2 10 for white; $1 95 for yellow or amber colored; and $1 81@$1 91½ for red, ₩ bushel. Rye is in improved demand, and has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bushels, at $1 03@$1 05 ₩ bushel, on the spot. To arrive, it is in request at $1 ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats are without any particular change. Corn is actively inquired for, and it exhibits a rising tenor. The receipts are lighter, and receivers seem less eager to sell. The day's transactions embrace 53,000 bushels Western mixed at 89c.@90c. for sound, and 85c. for unmerchantable, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales transpired to day of only 200 bales new, at 68¾c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Remain quite dull and languid, with a moderate supply in market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request at $32@$33, usual terms, ₩ ton, but there is not much offering at such figures—holders anticipating better prices—the stock here being reduced, while the advices from England point to increased cost. Other descriptions are unchanged.

LATHS—Have not varied essentially.

LEAD—Is in better demand and is quoted firm at $6 25 for Galena, and $6 12½ for foreign, ₩ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and languid, though not abundant, at 87½c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were 300 bbls. New-Orleans taken, in lots, at 36c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine were without alteration. Spirits Turpentine is in rather slack request, and is heavy, at 41c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is selling slowly at 93c.@94c. ₩ gallon, the previous quotations. Lard Oil is quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still more inquired for and is dearer,—the sales of the day amounting to 2,560 bbls. at $20 75@$21 50 for new Mess; $18 50@$19 for new Prime; and $20 50@$21 for old Mess,—closing with but little, if any, to be had, under our highest figures. The receipts are quite limited, and the heavy daily sales are diminishing the stock on hand. Hence, sellers have the advantage. Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand, at 11c. for Hams, and 9½c. @9¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11⅛c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is doing better; 400 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $21@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 19c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@26c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and depressed. A few small lots changed hands within our former range, but no important sales have been effected, as parties disagree about prices.

SUGARS—Present no really novel feature. The day's sales embrace 750 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6½c. @7½c.; and small parcels of other kinds at former quotations.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 12¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 42c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool, the engagements were limited, including Cotton at 5-32d. ₩ lb.; Grain at 3½d.@4d. ₩ bushel; and dead weight at 15s.@17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, there were also only light shipments effected, and rates were nominally the same. Nothing really new for other ports.

Albany Lumber Market,

For the Week ending Wednesday, Aug. 22.

There has been a fair trade for the past week in Lumber, though it has not been very active. Some descriptions of Lumber are accumulating in the market, and the assortment is now good. Some Eastern buyers have commenced laying in their stocks for the Winter, as the manufacturers are commencing operations, and the prospect for a good trade is favorable. There has been no change in prices, and dealers are firm at previous quotations, anticipating an advance to at least an equal extent with the expected rise in freights when the harvest comes forward.

The receipts by canal, from the 14th to the 21st of August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1850	6,346,000	656	—	8,795,370
1851	7,914,320	539	2,610	6,650,000
1852	10,598,965	26,121	—	4,733,330
1853	12,392,914	303	—	6,903,450
1854	7,955,096	363	—	2,077,630
1855	8,800,011	1,308	—	7,304,300

The receipts of Boards and Scantling for the six days in the third canal week in August show an increase over the corresponding days of last season of 844,915 feet. If we rightly remember, this is the first time this season that the receipts of the same number of days have exceeded or equaled those of the same period last season. It will also be seen that there is a large excess in Shingles and Staves, the former exceeding those of last season by 1,032 M., and the latter 5,226,720 lbs. This was not unlooked for at this time, and it may probably not occur again this season, for the harvest will soon be moving toward the sea-coast market places.

The receipts by canal, from the opening of navigation to the 21st of August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	[illegible]	47,933	67,777	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus far the [illegible] of boards and scantling [illegible] feet above [illegible] corresponding period [illegible] year, while every other article in our table, with the exception of timber, exhibits a large increase. The receipts of staves are [illegible], with shingles [illegible] M. in excess over the corresponding period of last year, while timber shows a falling off of [illegible] cubic feet.

Wilmington Naval Stores Market ... Aug. 22.

TURPENTINE—Further sales on Saturday of [illegible] bbls. yellow dip at $2 [illegible] ₩ bbl. To-day [illegible] an advance of [illegible] ₩ bbl., with sales of [illegible] bbls., at [illegible] for yellow dip. There is a good demand [illegible] coming in. Spirits—Further sales on Saturday of [illegible] casks at 35c., and to-day of 100 do. at [illegible], and 100 do. on private terms, supposed at [illegible]. [illegible] offered, but holders are firm in asking [illegible]. Rosin—Sales to-day of [illegible] bbls. common at [illegible] ₩ bbl. for small bbls. TAR—No transactions, and none in market.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size, [illegible] acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and Bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos-st. at 9½ and 12½, Spring-st. at 9¾ and 12¾, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA G. ABBE, Auctioneer.

BY ABBE & BANNANHUN—Office No. 33 Wall-st.—MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very valuable FARM [illegible] N. J., [illegible] miles from a Dépôt and [illegible] City [illegible]. TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very desirable HOUSE and LOT, at Newark, N. J., No. 21 Olive-st. [illegible]. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] at Westfield, N. J. [illegible]. THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] Newark, N. J. [illegible]. For full particulars and diagrams, apply to C. A. LEVER DON, or, the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BY DAY, RUSSELL & Co.—We will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., at our store [illegible], a large collection of [illegible] Furniture [illegible]. Also, [illegible].

[illegible], Auctioneer.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture of every description. Also, silver-plated ware, gilt framed mirrors, oil paintings, &c.

J. S. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

SECOND LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Aug. 28, by HENRY G EVANS [illegible] New-York. City and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend these sales [illegible] trade from the shelves or by the package.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CART, WAGON, HARNESS, FISH.—THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] corner Greenwich-st. [illegible].

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the [illegible] day of September [illegible], consists of 100 acres of land, more or less, situated in [illegible] Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad [illegible]. On the premises there is a good [illegible] one story and a half house, containing [illegible] barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds [illegible]. For further particulars inquire of [illegible] the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., on the premises. N. B.—Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,

NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. [illegible] & C. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by [illegible] C. B. Dean.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Gelper.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.

J. N. PERKINS,

Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855.

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report [illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies [illegible]

Interest [illegible]

Less included in last statement [illegible]

Total [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising [illegible]

Paid Commissions [illegible]

Paid State and City Taxes [illegible]

Paid Claims by death and additions to same [illegible]

Paid surrendered policies and dividends [illegible]

Paid reduction of premiums [illegible]

Paid annuities [illegible]

Total assets [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank [illegible]

Bonds and Mortgages [illegible]

Fire Insurance account [illegible]

Premium accounts, (quarters not due) [illegible]

Bills receivable [illegible]

Deposited for Taxes [illegible]

Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid) [illegible]

Due from Agents [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage [illegible]

Losses by Death, not due [illegible]

Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855 [illegible]

Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855 [illegible]

Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855 [illegible]

Total number running 1st Aug. 1855 [illegible]

Of which [illegible] are for Life.

Of which [illegible] are for 7 years.

Of which [illegible] are for 1 year.

Of which [illegible] are for irregular periods.

Total [illegible]

Increase in amount at Risk [illegible]

Increase in amount of Policies [illegible]

Average amount insured for each Policy of Increase [illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.

C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston, Millard Fillmore, [illegible]
Wm. V. Brady, Henry A. Smythe, [illegible]
John V. L. Pruyn, William Betts, [illegible]
William Moore, John H. Swift, [illegible]
Richard Patrick, Joseph Blunt, [illegible]
Jonathan Miller, Abraham Bininger, [illegible]
John Wadsworth, Wm J. Bunker, [illegible]
Sam'l E. Sproulls, John M. Stuart, [illegible]
Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, [illegible]
Rob't G. Moulton, Chas J. Stedman, [illegible]
John P. Treadwell, Ezra Wheeler, [illegible]
Lyc'tus Edgerton, W. Smith Brown, George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at [illegible], and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business, if desired.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices No. 1 Wall-st. [illegible]. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, [illegible] and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. [illegible], Pres.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT IN NEW-HAVEN FOR SALE.—A large [illegible] and basement house, with [illegible] contains 11 rooms, and is seven years old; [illegible] and bearing fruit trees, grapery, &c.; situated on [illegible], New-Haven, only three minutes' walk from the [illegible] to [illegible] eight [illegible] a day. Will be sold [illegible] if applied for soon. Also, 22 acres, [illegible]. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement House, No. 133 Clinton-place, [illegible] with all the modern improvements, [illegible]. Possession to be had immediately. Apply to C. A. ROBERT, No. 40 Liberty-st., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on [illegible] with the furniture, fixtures, &c. The [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A [illegible] new Gothic cottage, [illegible] feet, fitted up with [illegible] and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the bank of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and cold shower and bath [illegible] windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. [illegible] Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house [illegible] and grounds are [illegible] with the finest forest trees [illegible] large apple trees, fronting on [illegible] French [illegible] in all the windows on the first floor, and inside [illegible]. There are [illegible] in the rock, all solid granite; all lightning rods and three lightning rods to earth; first floor all [illegible] Croton water pipes A. A. lead, except drinking [illegible]. This property is opposite the [illegible], on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 20 lots, 225x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 100 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extensive [illegible] feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, [illegible] feet, situated on 125th-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible] feet from the Railroad Stations, and surrounded by the best improvements [illegible] abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and [illegible] cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most [illegible] scenery in Connecticut; three hours' ride from New-York. House with 12 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres, with out-buildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 75 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., [illegible] feet on the east, and [illegible] feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses, which are rented for [illegible]. For terms apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible] more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 9 A. M.

JERSEY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—For investment or for building [illegible] dwellings. This property offers peculiar attractions; gas and water are introduced; taxes are [illegible] on $100; it can be reached in twenty [illegible] from Broadway; is located in [illegible] Ward, on Railroad [illegible] and [illegible] and Philadelphia Railroads, and is appreciating in value more rapidly than any other property in or near New-York. Prices from $800 to $1,000 per lot; terms liberal; full warranty deeds will be given. For maps and other information apply to CHAS. E. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY.—Are selling houses and lots on accommodating terms of payment. Will sell lots and build houses on them of any plan desired. Houses and tasty cottage houses (built and building) at prices ranging from $1,500, $2,000, $1,800, $700 and $800. East New-York is accessible at all hours by railroad and omnibus lines; time 20 minutes. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid Country Residence situated on [illegible] with a large flower garden, carriage house, hot house, &c. Everything in complete order. For a person wishing to live a short distance from the city, it presents a rare opportunity, and will be sold on reasonable terms, and within 15 minutes walk of the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire on the premises, or of H. OSTRANDER, [illegible] Canal-st., cor. of Varick-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of [illegible] acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory, machinery, two-story brick dwelling, [illegible], with addition, [illegible], barns, carriage-house, stable, corn and hog-houses, fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—schools, churches, stores, &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COAL LOT FOR SALE LOW.—If applied for soon. A valuable coal lot, in the immediate vicinity of Pittston, and near railroad and canal. Apply at No. 169 Cedar-st., at 2 P. M.

A FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—About 60 miles from New-York, of about 178 acres, of which about 50 are woodland, and a peach orchard of about 10 acres, in fine condition, with a new dwelling-house, good barn, &c. It is well adapted to the culture of fruits, grain and grass. For full particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York.

SLOOP FOR SALE.—The fast-sailing market-sloop Belle, 43 tons, carries 70 cords, well found in sails, rigging, anchors and chains, and of light draught water; suitable for every kind of freighting. Will be sold low for cash. Can be seen at Pike-slip Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Inquire of THOMAS & BRANCH, corner of Pike and South sts.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—With a few acres of land, in a good locality near a railroad depot, within 20 miles of New-York. Good neighborhood indispensable. A judge of the article will purchase on speculation, where a good bargain can be made. Cash offered $1,200 to $1,500, remainder on mortgage. Address, with location, price, terms, &c., MR. FARMER, Post-Office box, No. 236.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—With the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Possession wanted in September. Address, stating location, terms and all other particulars, G. L. F., at the office of this paper. None others will be attended to.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE WANTED.—By a family of three persons, north of 14th-st., and west of Broadway. Rent not to exceed $350. Address S. D., Times Office.

TO LET

HOUSE TO LET.—In Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from Atlantic-st. Ferry, in a good neighborhood, a three-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar. The house is twenty feet by forty-eight, with sixteen rooms, is finished in excellent style with marble mantels, ornamented cornices, gas, baths, water closet, speaking-tubes, hot and cold water range, &c. It will be let for the unexpired term of the present occupant's lease, (one year and eight months,) at an extremely low rent. Apply at No. 46 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 263 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 3d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE.—Situated in the town of Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., six miles north of Newburg, and ¼ west of [illegible], containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, with tenant-house, barn, granary, and all the necessary out buildings. The house is new, finished in modern style, 2 stories high, with wings; cistern under kitchen, and a well of excellent water near the door. Shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. For pure air, good water and scenery the situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 183 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 73 East 27th-st., PETER V. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES TO LET.—The whole or one-half of four three-story Houses in King-st., to small genteel families. They have been put in complete repair. Inquire at No. 23 King-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square. [illegible] desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—From 1st [illegible], three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 49 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two new and convenient cottage houses, with dining and drawing-rooms, 8 or six or eight bedrooms, newly finished, ground attached for gardens, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to E. WILLIS, Astoria, or S. S. SIKES, No. 156 Nassau-st. Terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET.—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER.—At [illegible], by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most conveniently situated on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable [illegible] can be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The new handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 87 and [illegible] Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 10 Water-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 266 Chatham-st., Chatham-square. Inquire of J. LABOUQUE, No. [illegible] Merchants' Exchange.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, [illegible] corner of [illegible] and [illegible] sts. [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Pearl-st. [illegible] MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In [illegible] rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to T. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

London, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT.—Late of Genoa, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 42 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburgh,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Basle,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Stettin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Stockholm,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Manila,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Havre,	Nice,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Heidelberg,	Naples,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Hong Kong,	Nice,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Liverpool,	Oleron,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	London,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Zurich.
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle.........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.........Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine.........Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,
Sandhurst Agency.........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee, appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 52 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

New-York, July 26, 1855.

FOR SALE.

$10,000 Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad.

$5,000 of the Stock of the Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 8 per cent. dividends, guaranteed by the Mad River Railroad and paid by monthly installments to Franklin Haven, Esq., Trustee.

100 shares of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Stock.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 42 William-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 30 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

E. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 289 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 56 Wall-st., (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4½ P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1½ P. M.
Thursday...Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday...Aug. 23, 3 P. M.
Friday...Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Saturday...Aug. 25, 1 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday...Aug. 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
Monday...Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday...Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday...Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday...Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday...Aug. 31, 9½ A. M.	Friday...Aug. 31, 10½ A. M.
Saturday...Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Saturday...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.
Sunday...Sept. 2, 7½ A. M.	Sunday...Sept. 2, 12 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare 37½ cents.—The new and light drafted steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from the foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M.	Thursday...Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Thursday...Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
Saturday...Aug. 25, 3 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 7 P. M.
Sunday...Aug. 26, 7 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Monday...Aug. 27, 4 A. M.	Monday...Aug. 27, 7½ A. M.
Monday...Aug. 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 28, 8 A. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.	Thursday...Aug. 30, 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton $1; Cutchogue, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 8:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 108 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 203 Water-st., New-York.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The large and commodious double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, capable of accommodating some 2,000 persons, will run in connection with the steamer CLIFTON; the fare on the CLIFTON will be the same as heretofore; leaving the foot of Harrison-st., N. R., stopping at Amos-st. each way; on TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, and every morning thereafter while the meeting continues, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock P. M., stopping at all the intermediate landings. Due notice will be given on the camp ground of the hour of her departure, on the day of the breaking up of the camp. It is particularly requested that all baggage and tent arrangements be on board by 6 A. M.

SAMUEL S. ROSS, SEELEY P. BROWN,
H. P. SMITH, A. D. PRATT,
H. De BAIZES.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. E. HARRIS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 182 Broadway, up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.—AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, AUBURN PRISON, AUBURN, Aug. 20, 1855.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Agent and Warden of this Prison until the 1st day of October next for a contract for five years, from the 1st day of November next, for all persons then in said prison, and also for all convicts received in said prison, during the said term of five years, that may be duly certified to be coopers, by trade, subject at all times to the loss of all such convicts as may be discharged from prison by expiration of sentence, or by pardon, escape or death. All bids for this contract must state the exact amount per day that will be paid for each convict so employed, the payments to be made on the 1st day of each month for all the labor performed during the preceding month. Good and sufficient security will be required for the faithful performance of said contract. The names of the persons who are offered as sureties must accompany the bids, and their willingness to become such sureties under their own signatures, must accompany said proposals. All proposals received will be examined and the award made by the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons, at the first regular meeting which will be held at the Prison early in the month of October next—reserving the right of said Inspectors to reject any or all proposals, if in their judgment it shall be deemed for the interest of the State to do so. LEVI LEWIS, Agent and Warden.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new School House in [illegible]-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. By order of the Building Committee. T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

MEDICAL.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES.
NOW READY,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates. 8vo. $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 38, 308, 325 and 584 Grand-st.; 144 and 230 Spring-st.; 111 and 173 Houston-st.; 102 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 287 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 287 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 26 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM.

THE PURE EXTRACT OF THE NATIVE DRUG.—Highly concentrated and separated from all those deleterious principles which render laudanum, paregoric, morphine and other preparations of opium objectionable. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ap7, '56-lawly F

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Persons in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 46 Wooster-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 6:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 5 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:00 P. M., Cleveland 5:00 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 2:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:30 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 2 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:20 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c. VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:50 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 1 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Trains, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 9:20 and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 4, and $3 50 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co., SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 22, 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co. issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy, on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st. New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.

New-York, Aug. 14, 1855.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 26 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST.—Book No. 12,367, on Greenwich Bank. Whoever returns it to Mrs. EDWARD FARRELL, will receive one dollar reward. Call at No. 181 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

DOG LOST.—A large reward will be paid for the recovery of my dog, a liver spotted liver and white pointer. WM. B. BLISS, No. 169 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 267 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon.........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.........110
In second cabin.........60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, n.
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	City of Brooklyn, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	Samuel Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Empire State,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Helena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Robena,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Hellco,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail Steamship PACIFIC, EZRA NYE, commander.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe positively on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 12 o'clock, M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

All letters must pass through the Post Office; any others will be returned.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Sept. 19th.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin.........$120
Price of passage, second cabin.........75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Passage money, for first class passengers only—for whom there is excellent accommodation—$100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 25th of August, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 26 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Com., will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYON, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. BRUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 37, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 34 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Eastwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at all times are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

E. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCE—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—No. 380 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantee to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases guaranteed by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—EDWIN L. CLARKE, against NORMAN S. BAKER, GEORGE HASKELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 6th day of August, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 20, 1855.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 20th day of August, 1855.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN,
au23-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. PARKER, by Mellen T. Holbrook, her next friend, against HARVEY PARKER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, HARVEY PARKER:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of July, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 12, 1855.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
jy13-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—Charles Weldon against Marion Weldon.—To Marion Weldon:—Madam: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, at City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1855. C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy13-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, near the Second avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1855. WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.

au24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 183 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY,
WILLIAM HALSEY, } Executors.
ap6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855.

HENRY WALTERS,
FREELOVE WALTERS, } Executors.
mh23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate for the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1855.

ISAAC WILLETS,
ANABELLA WILLETS, } Administrators.
mh23-law6mF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible] Penn-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 28, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD,
JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.
mh2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Stuart Brown, No. [illegible] Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated March 12, 1855. JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

mh13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES B. DICKSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.

HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.
je8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. [illegible] Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855.

ROBERT SLIMMON, Administrator.
jy6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of February.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1855.

au3-law6mF* GEORGE B. POWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 737 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1855. [26-law6mF*] HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 34 Greene-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

mh9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1855.

je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the WESTERN STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—having a life-time without repair—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 689 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELLIN, No. 659 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 599 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 45 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KIMBAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 466 West 12th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 185 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the trade, to the evident superiority of the American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence [illegible] which will be found to [illegible] body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 98 Water-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the Vieille Montagne Zinc Co. of France and Belgium, will furnish to dealers or consumers on application, free of charge, a pamphlet explanatory of the uses and properties of Zinc, and the advantages over Lead.

BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW,
No. 116 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

A BROOKLYN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 435 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 70 Murray-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Republican Club.

The Free-Soil Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward, held its regular meeting at No. 112 Avenue [illegible], on Wednesday evening last, FREEMAN HIS[illegible], Esq., President, in the Chair.

[illegible] the transaction of general business, the [illegible] of a Central Committee, to be composed [illegible] delegates representing the several Ward organizations, was introduced, and the necessity of such a Committee, to insure united and efficient [illegible] this Fall, was unanimously conceded.

It was thereupon

Resolved, That the Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Republican Club will, and hereby does, invite each similar [illegible] Ward organization within the County of New-York, to elect three delegates to meet a like number [illegible] this Club, at a time and place to be hereafter designated, to consult and devise means to promote the [illegible] of our principles.

It was also

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary be directed to communicate with each of the said Clubs or organizations, and to report to this body at its next meeting.

After a spirited and harmonious meeting the Club adjourned, to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Death of Daniel Ebbets.

Mr. DANIEL EBBETS died, Tuesday at his residence in Stamford, Conn. Mr. EBBETS was a native of this City. He was the son of DANIEL J. EBBETS, who for so many years, was collector of the First Ward, until he became incompetent to perform the duties of the office, through the infirmities of age. Mr. EBBETS, the younger, entered the Union Bank while quite a young man, and was connected with it as an officer nearly half a century, until the 14th of July last, when at his own request his resignation of the office of cashier was accepted by the directors, who upon that occasion passed a resolution expressing their high sense of "his long, faithful and able services." The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church.

Fire in Eldridge-street.

At about noon yesterday a fire broke out in the [illegible] of the dwelling-house, No. 24 Eldridge-street, but it was soon extinguished. The damage sustained, as we learn, was about as follows: [illegible], occupant of the first floor, basement and part of an upper story, to the amount of $200, principally by water—insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Co. Mr. F. ROOK, resident on the [illegible] floor, property uninsured; damaged to about $50. Mr. JAMES HARRISON, on whose premises the fire originated, furniture damaged to the amount of about $100; no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of about $150; is [illegible] insured at about $150.

Personal.

Judge MITCHELL is among the White Mountains.

Judge CLERKE will hold Chambers in the Supreme Court the rest of this month.

Judge HOFFMAN is rusticating in Orange County.

Judge CAMPBELL is at his fine farm in Otsego County.

Judge BOSWORTH is at Riverhead, L. I.

Judge INGRAHAM is at his place on the East River.

Judge WOODRUFF is at Litchfield, Conn.

Judge BETTS has been for some time at Lebanon Springs.

New-York Census.

[These returns complete the whole City.]

TENTH WARD.

Dis.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	399	1,317	5,597
2	378	1,133	5,112
3	301	460	4,563
4	302	996	5,040
5	394	1,309	4,893
Total	1,670	4,607	25,304

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dis.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	267	671	4,290
2	299	1,191	5,638
3	224	748	3,780
4	290	861	4,193
5	256	868	4,440
6	257	1,033	4,571
Total	1,593	5,408	26,912

THIRD WARD.

Dis.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	149	275	2,501
2	115	193	1,874
3	116	243	1,756
4	118	250	3,000
Total	498	993	9,131

Skids Defended.

A correspondent defends skids across the sidewalk to costs against the abuse of "East Jersey." He says:

"I sold to-day four hogsheads of sugar and two of oil. Hardware we do not deal in. The hogsheads were rolled to the door, and the cartman then put up his skids and the goods rolled on his cart. The time thus occupied is about two minutes. Now, as it seems to be 'East Jersey's' wish, we will gratify him and his 1,001 passengers, and dispense with our skids. One hogshead of sugar is sold, and must be shipped; well, we roll it out on the walk. How is our cartman to get this on his cart? Why, the only way for him is to take two of his rungs and roll it up, which are about as long as the original skids. Then he must have at least six men to hand it on his cart. Now the whole sidewalk is taken up with getting this one hogshead shipped, and it takes at least twenty minutes. Also, on a wet day the hogshead on rungs will slip and slide; it cannot be prevented, and the consequence is that 'East Jersey' will run a good chance of getting his shanks sadly barked."

His skids, moreover, that whenever ladies come along he always moves the skids.

A correspondent of the *Churchman* is opposed to the policy of allowing Church Conventions to be held in the Churches. The mint and anise tax in the *Churchman* office must be a profitable revenue for somebody.

The Perils of Yachting.

Last Friday morning a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were our friend and fellow journalist, WILLIAM T. PORTER, a son of Dr. MOTT, Dr. DIXON, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN I. SNEDIKER, and two daughters of Dr. ROBINSON of New-Lots, L. I., embarked in a yacht for a pleasure excursion down Jamaica Bay, and so out to the "broad and deep blue ocean," intending when they started, only to take a peep at Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, &c., and return the same evening. * * * By noon the blue streak of land they had left behind was scarcely visible in the distance, and to an inquiry of one of the ladies, the pilot said that they were steering toward Fire Island lighthouse. Four o'clock brought them to the inlet; the breeze was by this time quite strong, and the white caps were dancing and prancing over the surface of the ocean like lambs on the hill side. The "breakers were near," and the surf was rolling in with tremendous power, when, in endeavoring to steer his little craft into the inlet, the pilot run her "smack on the bar." She careened a little on one side, rose and fell, and thumped and leaped like a young horse in a snowdrift, but finally settled down nearly still, the sea sweeping her deck at every surge. Here was a fix. The pilot gave up in despair; the ladies looked around in silent resignation for a straw to hang a hope on, while the doctors were obliged to go through the hydropathic practice, wet sheet, pack and all. [illegible] the vessel lay thumping and bumping all night and until near noon on Saturday, when their situation was discovered by the wreckers of Fire Island, and all were rescued from their perilous situation and taken to the hotel, where they remained until Monday, when they took passage home by the railroad, where they all arrived safely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Our lady readers can imagine the plight the ladies were in, after being drenched by the sea all night on Friday night, and were then obliged to travel through sand and heat, and remain without a change of clothing until Monday. We rather suspect they won't go to Fire Island again this year—not that way, at any rate.—*Day Book.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 23.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.
DECISIONS.

[illegible] *vs.* [illegible] —In this action [illegible] that some time since, the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $[illegible]. The defendant proceeded to take the necessary steps [illegible] [illegible] the plaintiff's proceedings [illegible] a new trial could be [illegible] [illegible]

days after notice of judgment, to enable the defendant to appeal to the General Term, on filing usual security. The defendant to have the right to have all the questions heard at the General Term, which he would have been entitled to raise at the Special Term, on the motion for a new trial.

The Union India Rubber Co. vs. Sands et al.—Motion denied on the ground that the complaint does not state that there is due to the plaintiffs any sum on the promissory notes. No costs. See Kettelas vs. Myers, 1 Abbott's Pr. Rep. 403.

The India Rubber Company vs. Sands.—Motion to strike out demurrer as frivolous. The complaint was upon a number of promissory notes made by defendant. It contained a copy of the notes, but did not aver that anything was due upon them. The defendant demurred on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

CLERKE, J.—The motion must be denied. The complaint does not state that there is due to the plaintiffs any sum on the notes. This is necessary. See Kettelas vs. Myers, 1, Abbott's Pr. R., 403. No costs.

William Baxendine, who enlisted in the United States Army some time since, was yesterday discharged on payment of costs and return of clothing, on the ground that he was not of age at the time of his enlisting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Clarke.
HABEAS CORPUS.

Thomas Cosshout enlisted in the United States army, and, after spending a few weeks on Governor's Island, concluded that his wife could not support herself alone, and that he ought to leave his country's service and devote all his energies to the support of his family. A petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was therefore filed, stating that Thomas enlisted while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, though it did not inform the Court where the liquor was obtained, or whether or no it was imported.

The writ was granted, and on the hearing of the case Thomas was discharged on payment of expenses and a return of the clothes. Catherine, the good wife of Thomas, however, objected to having to pay the expenses. She mentioned that she was in a family way and should shortly be confined, and that she should be obliged to come upon the town if her man was not liberated. In fact, she stated that she needed all her money to pay the doctor's bills at the approaching deliverance, and that Uncle Sam could better afford to lose the money than she. The Court, under these circumstances, agreed with her, and ordered Thomas to be discharged on the return of the clothes.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
LANDLORDS AND TENANT CASE.

The Knickerbocker Building Association vs. Thomas Moore.—This proceeding was brought under the following circumstances: John Collingwood mortgaged a house and lot in this City to the Knickerbocker Building Association, and at the same time executed to the Association an assignment of the rents and profits of the premises, which contains a proviso that the assignment shall not become operative until default by the mortgagor. The mortgagor afterwards rented the premises to the present defendant, and, having made default in payment of his dues, the Association served notice upon the defendant to pay future rent to the Association. The present proceeding is to eject the tenant for the non-payment of rents to the Association. The assignment was read to the defendant by the agent of the Association, and the defendant paid him one month's rent, and promised to pay the future rent. This payment was with the consent of Collingwood, who, however, does not appear to have abandoned the possession to the Association, and when the next rent fell due forbade the payment of it.

PEARSON, J.—I think that a sufficient answer to the present proceeding is, that the assignment of the rent is not absolute; but by way of mortgage, sec. 57, page 312, second vol. Revised Statutes provides, that no action of ejectment shall be maintained by a mortgagee for the recovery of the mortgaged premises. This is in substance declaring that the mortgagee shall not be entitled to possession until foreclosure of the mortgage, and such has always been the construction of our Courts. This is so well settled that a reference to authority is entirely unnecessary. The principle which applies to a mortgage of the land, applies with equal force to a mortgage of the rents and profits. The only remedy of the mortgagee is by a proceeding to foreclose. Upon such a proceeding, the Court would probably appoint a receiver of the rents.

But waiving the consideration of this question, still I cannot discover any foundation for the present proceeding. The assignment clearly did not create the relation of landlord and tenant between the Association and the present tenant. His tenancy had not commenced at the time of the assignment. The assignor was left in possession, and authorized to treat the property as his own. He did not hold the possession as the agent of the Association, but as the *owner* of the premises until default. His right to let the premises in his own name was wholly unrestricted by the terms of the assignment. If the assignment can have any operation at all, (of which I have much doubt,) it is merely as an authority to collect rents as they accrue. A right to rent does not necessarily give a right to the possession of the land itself. Neither is a proceeding like the present a remedy for the recovery of rent, within the meaning of section 28, page 747, first vol. Revised Statutes. The proceeding is for the recovery of the land, and not for the recovery of the rent. It is true that it is constantly resorted to as an indirect mode of coercing the payment of the rent, and often attended with that result, but the law does not so regard it. To authorize a proceeding like the present, the condition of the party resorting to it must be such that he would be entitled to the possession of the land if the tenant were removed; in other words, he must be entitled to the reversion. The agreement by the defendant to pay rent to the Association was, under the circumstances, a mere promise to acknowledge the rights of the Association under the assignment, and was not a hiring from the Association, or an attornment to them.

[Advertisement.]

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Duane-street, would call attention to their Fall Stock of Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres and Plushes, now in store. The goods this season comprise better and handsomer designs than ever before, and we would advise our friends to select early, while the assortment is large and choice patterns can be procured. Of cloths we have a good supply of all the varied shades of Bronze, Brown and Green of DUMOR & MASSON'S make, suitable for morning coats, and, as usual, Black and other fancy colors, of various makers. Duane, corner of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON, on Friday, Aug. 24, to attend the continuation sale of 115 beautiful villa sites. The scenery, location, healthfulness, and convenience of access, make this place one of the most desirable places of residence in all the surrounding country. Those desiring to attend the sale can obtain free tickets maps, and all necessary information, of Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicine in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN'S Improved Portable Canopy and Net—a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are now manufacturing many styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., from entirely new and original designs, finished in the most elegant manner in gilt, and in French and artistic bronzes, which we are offering to the trade and at retail, on the most favorable terms. CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-street., Between Broadway and Centre-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Uncle JOHN R. SCOTT takes a benefit at this pretty theatre to-night, and appears in two of his favorite pieces—"Brutus" and "Wizard of the Wave." M. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE and M. G. L. FOX appearing also in a comic pantomime.

[Advertisement.]

The finest Photographs ever exhibited in this country are at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors. Ambrotypes, a new style of pictures on glass. Over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints and skin cured by inhaling and applying J. R. STAFFORD'S "Olive Tar." Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, Nos. 23 and 24 New-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Excursion.

The Third District Police, under command of Capt. VANDERVEER, go on their first annual excursion and pic-nic to Fort Lee on Tuesday next. They will be accompanied by the Brooklyn Cornet Band.

In the Second Assembly District the Soft-Shell Democrats have elected as delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 29th inst., DANIEL D. BRIGGS and DANIEL GREEN.

Firemen's Fight.

Two Brooklyn Firemen, named SULLIVAN and BARR, had a rough and tumble fight in a vacant lot at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court streets, Wednesday night, to settle some old difficulty existing between their respective companies—Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4.

SULLIVAN, who is said to be one of the Canarsie rioters, and escaped punishment by leaving the city, was arrested by the Police and taken before Justice BLACKLY, when he was fined $10.

Kings County Hospital.

On the 21st instant there were 415 patients in this Institution—41 were received during the week previous, and four deaths occurred, viz.:

Name.	Age.	Nativity.
Patrick Fitzgerald	17	Ireland.
Peter Forney	44	Ireland.
Johann Schipfer	18	Germany.
Hiram Rose, colored	30	United States.

Attempted Suicide.

A young woman named ANN McCANN, and residing at No. 10 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday night by taking an overdose of laudanum. She was relieved of the drug by Dr. GILFILLAN in time to save her life. The cause is said to be a love affair.

Railroad Accident.

PATRICK CARRAGAN was severely injured on the Long Island Railroad, at Bedford, yesterday. At this point he jumped from a freight car while the train was in motion and the wheels passed over his left arm, breaking it in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

Only five persons were arrested by the Brooklyn Police, during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Hall and Market.

The Jersey City Common Council has determined, by vote, to purchase the lots bounded by Newark-avenue, Henderson and Gregory streets, the purchase of which has been recommended, as a site for a City Hall and Market. It will cost $16,250, is centrally situated, and is regarded as a good bargain for the city.

The Schools.

The public schools of Jersey City will be reopened on Monday, the 3d day of September next. No changes of consequence have been found necessary in the arrangements.

Ellis Guard.

This Company held an election for officers on Tuesday evening last, at which SAMUEL D. ELLIS was reelected Captain, ISAAC H. BAKER First Lieutenant, and JOHN H. MCCUTCHEON Second Lieutenant.

Firemen's Parade.

The Fire Department of Jersey City has determined not to have a parade the present season, as was contemplated.

Pavonia Base Ball Club.

The Pavonia Base Ball Club, composed chiefly of young men in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, has been organized with about thirty members. The officers of the Club are: GEO. W. HUNT, President; H. H. KIERSTED, Vice President; H. L. BOGARDUS, Secretary, and A. A. DUNNING, Treasurer. This Club plays on Hamilton-square on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

BOUDOUSQUIE will open the Theatre d'Orleans, New-Orleans, with a strong operatic troupe; and with a programme for the season which it will soon be in our power to announce. We hear the "Vepres Siciliennes" of VERDI spoken of as one of the novelties to be produced. The opera will divide empire, at the Orleans, with the great RACHEL.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, HESTER DELAVAN, only child of Mortimer and Eliza A. Smith, aged 1 year, 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 113 Bleecker-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, MARY HARRIS, infant daughter of Elizabeth T. and Oliver H. P. Brush, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 156 Charles-st. Her remains will be interred in the family ground, at Cypress Hills.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, KATE, youngest child of Charles and Helena B. Price, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 126 West 16th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 23, BROOKS, only child of Clarence and Louisa Brooks, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 77 Charles-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23, ANNE BURT WILSON, wife of James Logan, aged 39 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday,) 24th inst., from the residence of her brother-in-law, James L. Bogert, No. 23 West st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, JOHN HETHERINGTON, aged 27 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 363 Houston-st.

At the Rectory of Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 23, Mrs. MARTHA O. CANFIELD, wife of Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., in the 36th year of her age.

Mrs. CANFIELD was known beyond the circle of her personal friends only as one of the "Female poets of America." She has, however, been eminently successful as an authoress. Several of the most popular and useful volumes issued by the American Sunday School Union are from her pen, as well as occasional contributions to the religious press, and to some of our popular monthly magazines. Overflowing kindness and loveliness of character, clear and comprehensive grasp of mind and judgment, strong practical common sense, discriminating views of religious truth, and an intense love of it, were blended with a rare and happy combination of Christian graces which rendered her a centre of powerful attraction to all who knew her. A large circle, in Philadelphia, in Ohio, in New-York and in Brooklyn, will feel themselves personally and sorely bereaved.

In her life and death she strikingly illustrated the power of the Gospel to elevate and purify, to comfort and sustain. "So He giveth his beloved sleep."

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church corner of Clinton and Harrison sts. this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, CHRISTOPHER NIEBUHR, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Fraley C., and his sons-in-law, Abraham Florentine and Rev. Benjamin Akerly, are invited to attend his funeral, from Gates-av., near Clason, Brooklyn, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, after a long and painful illness, MARY J., the beloved wife of Joseph P. Cooper, aged 29 years. Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, DANIEL EBBETS, (late Cashier of the Union Bank,) in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Troy, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, Mrs. SARAH LANE, of this City and wife of Josiah Lane.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 11 Prevoost-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... AUG. 23.

$4,000	Kentucky 6s	102	650	Erie Railroad	54
1,000	Indiana State 5s	88½	100	do	b10 54
17,500	Virginia 6s	98½	100	do	b37 54
4,000	California 7s '70	87½	100	do	s30 54
2,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	86	400	do	s3 54
5,000	Erie Bond's '75.b3	91½	100	do	s30 54
3,000	Erie Bonds '83	101	100	do	s60 54
23,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87½	200	do	[illegible] 54
35,000	do	b60 88	110	do	s3 54
5,000	do	c 87½	50	do	b15 54
5,000	Ill. Free'd Bds	b3 91½	200	do	s5 54
9,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds	s3 91½	150	Harlem Railroad	b30 29
1,000	do	s3 91½	200	do	29
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. Bds.	84	200	do	b60 29
300	N. Y. Cen. Certific's	91½	50	do	[illegible]
300	Cleve. & T. Div. B.	85	200	H. R. Railroad	41
5,000	Lake Erie, W. & St. L. ...	200	Reading Railroad	c 89½
	L. con's Bds.	b60 83	100	do	89½
3,000	Har. 1st Mtge. Bds.	91½	100	do	s30 89½
15	Bank of Com.	b3 110	200	do	89½
44	Bank of the Republic	125	377	Mich. Cen. R. R.	101
10	Bank of North Am.	106	100	do	b60 101
28	Corn Ex. Bank	108	200	Mi. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 104
25	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99½	110	do	104
150	Canton Co.	b60 27½	25	M. So. & N. Ind. Const'n.	99
100	do	c 27	5	do	99
600	Nic. Transit Co.	c 20	60	Galena & Chi. R. R.	b3 111
100	do	s60 20	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	s60 83
300	Cum. Coal Co.	c 28	100	do	83
200	do	b60 28	200	do	[illegible]
200	do	s30 28	200	do	b60 83
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 91	100	do	b60 83
50	do	10 100	25	do	83
20	Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	98	200	do	b60 83

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$7,000 Tol. and Ill. R. R. 1st mort. Int. added	88
$4,000 Osw. and Syr. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add.	78½@79
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort. Int. added	60
$1,000 Mil. and Wat. R. R. 1st mort. Int. added	81
$3,000 Clev. and Pittsburgh R. R. Div. Int. added	74
$1,000 C. Piqua and Ind. R. R. 2d mort. Int. added	54½
$4,700 Crawford Co. (R. R.) 6s, 1874, Int. added	77
$3,500 Mercer Co. (Penn.) 6s, Interest added	77
9 shares Union Bank	13½
50 shares Bull's Head Bank	94
10 shares New Amsterdam Ins. Co.	[illegible]
10 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	68½
10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	99½

SECOND BOARD.

100	Canton Company	c 27	100	Erie Railroad	s60 53½
50	do	b60 27½	150	do	[illegible]
50	do	s30 27	150	do	[illegible]
50	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	c 20½	150	do	[illegible]
200	do	b60 20½	150	do	[illegible]
50	do	b30 20½	50	do	[illegible]
10	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	106	20	do	[illegible]
400	Cumber. Coal Co.	s60 28	150	Illinois Cen. R. R.	b3 [illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	5	Mich. Central R. R.	101
100	do	[illegible]	100	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
20	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
120	Ill. Cen. Railroad	s3 97	100	do	b15 [illegible]
5	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110½	100	do	[illegible]
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 83	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The Stock Market, to-day, was characterized by a quiet though rather firmer feeling. The weather was unfavorable for business operations; and this was perceptible not more elsewhere than during each session of the Board of Stock Brokers. Still, there was no pressure to sell, and what transactions occurred were at, in most cases, somewhat stronger prices. The sales of State Stocks at the early meeting were limited to $27,000, including $17,500 Virginia Sixes at 98½, some Kentucky Sixes at 102, and California Sevens of 1870 at 87½. Nothing was done in these during the second session. The amount of State Stocks offering for sale was quite light, and holders seemed very firm. Railway Bonds ruled inactive—the operations therein having been confined to the First Board sales, of a little more than $100,000, of which amount nearly three-fourths were Illinois Central, closing at 87½ for Construction, and 91½ for Free Land bonds. Harlem 1st Mortgage brought 91½, ½ advance; Erie Bonds of 1883 101, ½ advance; Bonds of 1875, 91½; Convertibles of 1871, 86; New-York Central Sixes, 91½@91½; ditto Certificates, 91½; Terre Haute and Alton, 84; Cleveland and Toledo Dividend, 85, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis, 83. Railway Shares displayed no remarkable animation. Eries were in demand, opening at 54½, but closing at 53½. The efforts making to depress this stock are ill designed, and unlikely to sensibly affect it. New-York Central Shares were quiet, at about former rates. Readings were moderately dealt in, but at languid prices. Michigan Centrals varied little. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Shares were rather brisker, but not dearer. There was a fair business transacted in Cleveland and Toledo Shares—prices of which, however, ruled weak. The market closed without much vigor or buoyancy.

Money was in a little more request, but not to an extent to satisfy lenders, who were very desirous to find profitable employment for their accumulating funds, but felt no great hope of realizing their desires for some time, at least. Stock dealers were not inclined to speculate much, and, therefore, did not need any considerable accommodation in the way of loans, while general traders were rendered partially independent in this regard by their comparative freedom from maturing indebtedness and the promptness of country collections. Call loans were available at 5@6 ₩ cent., and good paper was willingly discounted at 6@7 ₩ cent., but the amount of business in either particular was quite small. Foreign Exchanges were less active, but quoted equally firm. Some of the Specie that was intended to go out yesterday in the *Baltic* has been reserved for the *Lebanon*, which leaves on Saturday next for Liverpool. This steamer is apt to carry off a small additional sum, but present anticipations are that her treasure freight will not be any way large. The *Union* is also to sail hence on Saturday for Havre, and will doubtless bear away some specie. By both vessels Saturday's export of treasure may equal what went out in the *Baltic* alone, but is not likely to greatly exceed that sum. Two packets are now nearly due from the Isthmus of Panama, with later California news and a further supply of perhaps about $2,000,000 in Gold. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon was in excess of yesterday's,—reaching $4,221,880,—the day's receipts having amounted to $156,038, and the payments to only $13,952. Paid for Assay Office, $3,169; on disbursing checks, $39,297. The exchanges through the Clearing House to-day equaled $17,955,144, and the balances $844,890.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury recently decided a curious and interesting case arising out of the laws relative to the importation of Tea from China and elsewhere. A cargo of Tea was imported into New-York direct from China, but was reshipped to London for a better market. It was there landed and placed in bond; but before being sold the price of Tea rose in New-York, and the cargo was again placed on shipboard and brought back to New-York for sale. A free entry was refused on the ground that it must be regarded as an importation from England, and so be subjected to a duty of 20 ₩ cent. The case was brought before the Secretary of the Treasury on appeal from this decision of the Collector, and was by him determined against the importers. A case was cited by the Secretary in support of his opinion, in which a cargo thus sent to London for a market had been brought back to New-York, without leaving the vessel, and had still been held subject to duty as imported from England.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* recently announced that on August 23, (to-day,) it was expected that the trains, the operation of which was to be resumed on that day, would run regularly on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, connecting with Illinois Central, and the Eastern Roads. This reopening of the Ohio and Mississippi Road is understood to be under the JENKS contract, and with the capital raised by the exertions of Mr. BACON.

The total sales of land by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to July 31, are:

	Acres.	
Application to Construction Bonds	165,460	$2,005,268
Application to interest	121,745	426,567
Application to Free Land Bonds	28,091	342,324
Total	315,296	$2,774,159

The United States Consul at Melbourne, has certified, under date of April 17, 1855, that 7s. 2d. Melbourne currency, is the dollar established in that colony.

It is denied by the Washington *Union* that there are five millions of dollars in silver change in the United States Treasury. It states the amount does not exceed $500,000.

The Chemical Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent. payable Sept. 3.

Cultivation of Cotton in India—Experiments with American Seed.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

There are few mercantile questions in which this country has a greater interest than that connected with the improvement of cotton cultivation in India. It has been demonstrated clearly that the American cotton plants will grow both in India and Australia, and that there are large tracts of land in those quarters of the globe peculiarly suitable to the growth of the finest qualities of this cotton. It is equally certain that a preference is given to these staples over all others, not only in the markets of this country, but throughout the whole of Europe, and, since the partial failure of the cotton crop of the United States of America a few years ago, attention has naturally been turned to our Indian possessions as affording the best means of rendering us more or less independent of America. At this moment we are more dependent upon the United States for a supply of cotton than we were when the danger was first impressed upon us, and a few storms at a critical period of the plant's growth, or an unusual drouth, or one of those mysterious diseases which for a series of years nearly destroyed our potato crops at home, and which have so much interfered with the growth of the vine on the Continent, to say nothing of a possible convulsion in the States arising out of the Slavery question, may bring ruin and misery upon the manufacturing industry of the country from which there is no escape. India is looked to more particularly as affording the means of supply, because there are large tracts of suitable lands, with a climate that is every way adapted, while labor is at once abundant and cheap. The principal varieties of cotton which are found to suit our machinery and enable our manufacturers to turn off a variety of goods suitable to every market, are no more indigenous to the United States than they are to India, and all that is now wanted to make India a great cotton-growing country is steady encouragement from the Government. Let us glance at what the Government of India is and has been doing in this way.

In India numerous experiments had been made to improve cotton cultivation up to 1842, but one and all had been more or less in the hands of Government servants and on Government farms, and had failed. Early in the year 1842 an experiment of a different character was commenced, with the view of inducing native farmers themselves to conduct the matter. The Collector of the Southern Mahratta country, at Dharwar, who, it appears, had fully satisfied himself that many of the varieties of American Cotton would thrive in parts of India, took a considerable interest in this experiment. It was commenced under his auspices, and, fully sensible of the magnitude of its importance, he exercised his utmost influence to induce native cultivators to persevere in its culture, patiently meeting all their prejudices by argument, listening to their objections, and often reducing, or wholly remitting the assessment on their cattle cotton land, when there was any sufficient discouragement or failure of the crop. There was no question in the mind of the Collector regarding the ultimate success of the experiment if the proper means to attain that result were perseveringly adhered to. It was useless to argue against the prejudices of native farmers; the only course to pursue was to meet the objection, in whatever shape it appeared, and to induce the cultivator by all means to continue planting the seed, seeing that the value of American Cotton cultivation, as compared with the indigenous, was well worth any exertions to secure its ultimate success. Success, however, continued doubtful, not on account of any inherent difficulties in growing the American seed, nor from the continued prejudice of the natives against all innovation, but from the stupid opposition of the Government servants, who either disliked the trouble of attempting to convince the native, or considered it undignified to argue against the prejudices of such people, and who could see nothing in their duties but collecting a revenue, and were ignorant of the importance both to India and to this country of improving the export trade by producing a cotton equal to that grown in the United States.

The American planters, also, in the employ of Government, had openly promulgated the opinion that the native Cotton of India was quite as good, or better than that grown in America, if properly cleaned; and to such an extent was this erroneous conviction pressed upon the minds of many European merchants at the Presidency, that at a sale of Government Cotton at Bombay in the year 1847, they actually purchased for shipment to Manchester, native cotton at 7 per cent. higher price than the Dharwar cotton grown from American seed realized. Had it so happened that these cottons had been consigned to China instead of to Manchester, there would have been an end to all future attempts to grow American cotton in India—for this was a great victory to its opponents—but, fortunately for the experiment, these cottons went to Manchester, and, while that from American seed there sold to practical men for 5¼d. per pound, the native cotton only realized 3½d.—a very conclusive commentary on the opinions circulated by American planters.

At the commencement of the year 1845 the Collector of Dharwar, who had introduced and hitherto upheld the cultivation of the American cotton, was compelled for a time to leave the Southern Mahratta country, on account of ill health, but previously to doing so he took care to put his opinions regarding the American seed cotton on the public records, and after detailing his sentiments, he added: "That at this moment the Dharwar cotton stands at the very bottom of the Bombay prices current list, but I am nevertheless sanguine enough to hope that the time is not far distant when the cotton grown in this district will place itself at the head of these lists." This gentleman, having left the country, was succeeded by his late assistant, who speedily adopted the views of the American planters, and soon afterwards he reported to his Government that Mr. SHAW's views were visionary, and that, although he had by his personal influence pushed the cultivation of the American cotton to a certain extent, it had, now that his influence no longer prevailed, fallen to the ground. And on the 30th of November, 1845, he, conjointly with the American planters, Messrs. MERCER and HAWLEY, wrote to Government, stating that "Mr. SHAW's ideas were erroneous regarding the value of the American cotton, compared with native; that the staple of the cotton of Western India is as long as that of New-Orleans, and equally as strong, and that it was erroneous to suppose that the introduction of the American variation would be attended with any great benefit. These sentiments, officially propounded by Mr. MANSFIELD, and backed by the American planters, who were then proceeding to Bombay, on their way to America, and were present at the Government sales above alluded to, completely answered the intended purpose, and, as we have seen, at the cost of their Manchester employers, led several European merchants to bid higher for the native than the American seed cotton, and all but extinguished the cultivation of the latter. In this state of things Mr. SHAW, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, again resumed charge of his duties in the Southern Mahratta country. In 1846, however, Mr. SHAW became Revenue Commissioner and again left that part of the district; and upwards of three years ago left India altogether. Whether his opinions and measures, or those of the American planters and their pupil, Mr. MANSFIELD, have proved correct, is a matter that may be left to the decision of the facts and events of the present day.

The Dharwar grown cotton is and was always known in the Bombay market as "Compta cotton," taking its name from a small seaport on the Malabar coast, from which it is exported to the Presidency. For the last three years Dharwar American seed cotton has been regularly quoted in the Bombay prices current list, its cultivation has extended into Mysore and the Nizam's country, at present extends over some thousands of acres, and the price of this cotton in the Bombay market has been averaging 10 to 12 per cent. higher than the best cotton grown in India, and 25 to 30 per cent. higher than any native grown cotton still exported from Compta. See the following extracts from the last three prices current, as published in the Bombay *Overland Times*:

	December. 1854.	January 1, 1855.	February.
Broach, Surat and Jumboosser	67 to 68	68 to [illegible]	...70 to 82
Dholerah and Bownuggur	71 to 72	72 to [illegible]	...70 to 72
Oomrawutty	62 to 68	64 to 74	...70 to 76
Compta cotton	74 to 76	76 to 80	...70 to 71
Mangalore	73 to 77	77 to 80	...80 to 81
Dharwar American seed	100 to 102	102 to 104	...94 to 98

Whether the above figures verify the predictions of Mr. SHAW in 1844, or whether his opinions or those of the Americans were right or wrong, or whether it was judicious to employ American planters to improve the cotton cultivation of India, are not new matters of so much public importance as that the very same person who had adopted the American ideas in Dharwar, and who pronounced such strong opinions against the introduction of the American varieties of cotton into India, should have been selected a second time by the Government as the guardian and superintendent of similar infant cotton experiments in another part of our Indian territory—in Kandeish. The introduction of American cotton was commenced in Kandeish in the year 1849, under an intelligent collector, who took much interest in the experiment. Mr. SHAW was at that time holding the appointment of Revenue Commissioner. At its commencement every description of prejudice, opposition, and intrigue was brought to bear against the innovation, and there were the same difficulties to be overcome as had presented themselves in Dharwar; but there appeared to be no reason to suppose that they would be more insuperable in Kandeish than they had been in the Southern Mahratta country. Up to 1851 the experiment appeared to progress favorably, but at this time the Revenue Commissioner who had fostered it finally left India, and soon after this event it pleased the Government to remove the Collector who had superintended the commencement of the American cotton experiments in Kandeish to another district, and, as if to mark more prominently the little interest the Government took in the matter of cotton cultivation, Mr. ELPHINSTONE, the Collector of Kandeish, was removed to Kaira, without his consent, where no cotton at all is grown, and Mr. MANSFIELD, who had formerly, when temporarily acting for Mr. SHAW, in Dharwar, pronounced an opinion "that the introduction of the American varieties" would be no benefit to India, was sent to Kandeish to succeed him.

Mr. MANSFIELD had no respect for the opinions of predecessors. He had learnt nothing by experience. Perhaps all his convictions having been proved false in Dharwar had a little mortified his self-esteem, and he immediately reinstated some officials who had been removed by the former Collector for frauds. The difficulties and prejudices of the natives against the introduction of American seed were not humored. The growers of American cotton who took their produce to the Government gin-houses to be cleaned, and who were desirous of having their own seed to replant, had obstacles thrown in their way (which native officials, knowing the temper of their superiors, knew well how to exercise,) so that these growers, not liking to hang about the saw-gin houses for several days, became disgusted, and went home, never to come back for their seed. In fact, there was discouragement of all kinds. With the Collector, perhaps the most prejudiced man in the district against the American cotton, the native subordinates voting the experiment a bore, and glad to get rid of the trouble it entailed upon them, the cultivators disgusted, Mr. MANSFIELD's old opinions, which he had learnt from the American planters, revived, and the cultivation of American cotton was soon reported as holding forth no prospect of benefit to the country, and the experiment was abolished by Government. Thus has ended in Kandeish a great and national undertaking, which at one time bade fair to rival the successful experiments which had, eight years before, been nearly burked by the same ignorance and prejudice in the Southern Mahratta country.

A dissertation on the value of cottons, or on the best means of cultivating them in India, or on the importance to both India and England of getting up a competition with the United States, is not here necessary. The facts which stand out, and to which it is desired here principally to direct attention, are these: 1. That at the sales of Dharwar American seed, and several sorts of the best native cottons, all carefully selected, saw-ginned by Government, and publicly sold in 1847, at Bombay, by auction, and consigned to Manchester, the Dharwar American seed cotton realized a price 50 per cent. higher than any of them. 2. That the Bombay price current has for the last several years been proclaiming that the Dharwar American seed cotton has averaged a price 10 and 12 per cent. higher than the best native cotton grown in Western India. 3. That the Dharwar American cotton has equally for the last several years averaged a price of 25 and 30 per cent. higher than any other cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta, or in the neighboring districts of Mysore or the Nizam's country; and with these facts before them it may be asked, was it judicious on the part of the Bombay Government to send a gentleman to Kandeish who had so nearly extinguished a similar great national undertaking at Dharwar? And under such perfect indifference to the commerce of India, what security has the mercantile community of England and China, who profit by the exportation of an improved cotton, that this same officer, having carried out his views in Kandeish, may not yet be placed by Government in the Southern Mahratta country again, and there have an opportunity of checking, if not wholly stopping, the improvement that has taken place?

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Committee appointed at the late meeting in New-York of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to make arrangements for the issue and sale of the Company's Bonds to the amount of $500,000, drawing 7 ₩ cent. interest, have made their report. This contemplated issue of Bonds, it will be remembered, is to enable the Company to avail itself of Mr. ASPINWALL's consent to cancel the present agency with his house, upon the payment of the advances made in behalf of the Company, and thus enable it to make a more favorable arrangement for the service. The following is an extract of a circular issued to the Stockholders:

"The Committee propose that the Bonds when issued shall be first offered to the Stockholders pro rata, at the rate of $90 for each $100. A subscription by all the Stockholders to the extent of 16 ₩ cent. of the amount of stock held by each will furnish an amount sufficient to fund the floating debt of the Company, and thus enable it to dispense with the commercial agency which Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL have voluntarily and liberally offered to relinquish, on being reimbursed their advances. Your Committee need not point out to you the great annual saving to the Company by availing itself of this offer. They understand it to be the principal object contemplated by the issue of these Bonds, and they beg to call your attention to the importance of prompt and united action in this matter, without which it cannot be obtained. The perfect security of these Bonds, the tempting rate at which they are now offered to the Stockholders, the fact that the funds provided for them are to be applied to the extinguishment of the existing debt of the Company, and the large annual saving by abolishing the commercial agency, are arguments which the Committee hope will be sufficient to induce each Stockholder promptly to subscribe for an amount equal to the pro rata required to raise the sum proposed. To enable each Stockholder to do this as nearly as possible, the Bonds will be issued in sums respectively of $250, $500 and $1,000. A blank subscription is enclosed, which the Shareholder receiving is requested to fill up with the amount of Bonds he is disposed to take, and return to the Company's Office in New-York prior to the 20th inst."

The Bonds are to mature in five years, but are redeemable by the Company at par, at any time after ninety days' notice.

Philadelphia Approaching Insolvency.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 23.

The present condition of the City Treasury is anything but flattering, and offers but little hope of a speedy settlement of warrants held by the creditors of the city. The figures exhibit the following state of things:

Overdrafts due	$410,000 00
Temporary loans	215,000 [illegible]
Loans due July 1, and which have not been presented	25,000 00
Interest due loan holders	[illegible]
Due Sinking Fund	[illegible]
Warrants to be paid	[illegible]
	$975,[illegible]
In the hands of Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

To meet these demands, the receipts of taxes, water rents, &c., are appropriated, and calculating the daily receipts, which amount to about $5,000, from all sources, it will be seen at a glance how long those who hold evidences of the city's indebtedness will have to wait, if the expenses of the City Government are kept up at the present rate. If Councils should succeed in passing the loan bill, nearly the whole of it will be absorbed by present indebtedness; while, at the present rate of receipts weekly, the amount of money in the treasury at the end of the next three months will be only $[illegible]; while the actual expenses for that period must be over half a million of dollars. There is a fair prospect, therefore, of the necessity for another loan at the end of the next three months, unless Councils begin the work of retrenchment, and bring the expenses of the city within its income.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Eight hundred head of Beeves were offered in our Cattle market to-day, eighty-seven of which were driven eastward, and the remainder sold at $7@$[illegible] net. Hogs scarce. Sales at $8 50.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Money easy. Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives, 18. Reading, 44 1-16. Long Island Railroad, 16½. Morris Canal, 16. Pennsylvania Railroad, 35.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The demand for Cotton is moderate at unchanged prices. Sales to-day, 1,700 bales. Fair Sugar [illegible] Flour, a trifle higher. Sales at $7 62½. Keg Lard, 10½@[illegible].

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 19	Sun sets	6 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

Cleared.

Ships Indiana, Stoddard, New-Orleans, W. P. Frost; Atlas, Williams, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]